

The Nation

VOL. XXXVII.—NO 952.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

POLITICAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

Edited by JOHN J. LALOR.

The only work of the kind in the English language. A supplement to all other cyclopedias, and a substitute for none.

"A well-arranged and useful book for reference and information."—HON. GEO. F. EDMUNDS, President U. S. Senate.

"The work seems to me judicious in its plan and objects, and promises to be of great utility and value."—HON. S. J. TILDEN.

"I have had them (the volumes of the Cyclopædia) long enough to prize them highly, and to use them almost daily for reference. The work shows patient research and the most felicitous arrangement. I regard it as a model. It cannot fail to have great popularity."—HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

"The Cyclopædia has my cordial good wishes. It does you [Mr. Lalor], as editor, great credit, and it will be of great use. You have all the good names, and they have given you good work."—WM. G. SUMNER, Professor of Political Economy, Yale College.

"Such a book was much needed. . . . It is a work convenient in form, trustworthy in statement, comprehensive in scope. It will be a most convenient reference-book for all who are interested in the political history of America and in the broader subject of the progress of modern civilization."—D. C. GILMAN, President Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

"I have carefully examined the first volume of the Cyclopædia. I like it, and recommend it. It supplies a want in American Economic Literature which has long been recognized."

"The second volume in every way sustains the original promise of the work, and in many respects is an improvement on the first volume."—HON. DAVID A. WELLS, Norwich, Conn.

(Volume I.) "I know of nothing of the kind more likely in the long run to produce a favorable result upon our national and State politics.

"I have examined the second volume of your Cyclopædia, and the highly favor-

able impressions which I formed of the first volume have been strengthened. You are certainly rendering a very great service not only to political science in general, but to this country. I have no doubt that the future legislation of the nation and of many States will be happily influenced by this publication of yours."—ANDREW D. WHITE, President Cornell University.

"I have looked over the Cyclopædia pretty carefully, and it seems to me one of the most important contributions to political science that have ever been made in this country. The articles are well chosen and ably written. It is a book that ought to be in every library."—PROF. JOHN FISKE, Cambridge, Mass.

"I have had much pleasure in examining the volumes of the Cyclopædia. It is superfluous to say that a work which aims to instruct the voters of a Democratic Republic in the science of government is of great value, if well done. The most cursory glance shows the plan of your work to be well conceived and the work well done."—A more careful examination only confirms this opinion.

"One cannot but feel that the work will materially help to make better citizens and more intelligent voters of the young men into whose hands it will go, and who are to control our destinies."—HON. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

"Having been accustomed for some years to use the 'Dictionnaire de l'Economie Politique,' and the similar work of Maurice Block on 'Political Science,' I have often wished that a cyclopædia comprising the leading features of both of these might be made available for the American public. Your work admirably meets this want. The plan is excellent, and the execution is worthy of the plan. . . . My own conviction is, that this Cyclopædia will do more for the political and economical education of our citizens than any work now before the American public. It ought to become a manual for reference for every legislator, teacher, and voter."—M. B. ANDERSON, President Rochester University.

Complete in three volumes. Sold only by subscription. Applications for agencies may be made either to the Publishers or to WILL R. ADAMS, Superintendent of Agencies, Grand Central Hotel, New York.

MELBERT B. CAREY & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

The Great "Cooke Library" Now on Exhibition

AT THE

CLINTON HALL SALEROOMS, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

The SECOND PART of the very remarkable and extensive Library of the late JOSEPH J. COOKE, of Providence, R. I., which includes numerous Bibliographical Nuggets.

WORKS OF THE HIGHEST RARITY.

Large paper, privately printed, beautifully bound, limited editions, and fine, tall, and clean copies.

ANCIENT SPECIMENS OF TYPOGRAPHY; UNIQUE AND EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED WORKS; GORGEOUS AND MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPTS.

STANDARD AND BEST EDITIONS.

Also, Rare and very Scarce Works on the Arts and Sciences.

BELLES LETTRES, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVELS; PERIODICAL LITERATURE, POLITICAL ECONOMY; GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS; GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, SHAKESPEAREANA; PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

And almost every other subject within the domain of literature, among which should be specially named:

THE FOUR FIRST FOLIOS OF SHAKESPEARE.

1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685. Superbly bound by Bedford.

THE "GOLDEN LEGEND."

Printed by the great Wynkyn de Worde, at London, 1527.

In all, making 3,202 Lots, which will be Sold by Auction, in Twelve Sessions, commencing MONDAY, October 1, at 3 P.M., and ending SATURDAY, October 6, at the CLINTON HALL SALEROOMS, Astor Place, by GEO. A.

LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. Catalogues mailed on application, price 50 cents.

THE SPLENDID ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF
SCOTT'S "WAVERLEY NOVELS," with extra plates. 24 vols.

MATHIAS'S "PURSUIT OF LITERATURE." Large paper, with inserted plates.
ROBERTS'S "VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND."

BRITISH POETS. 51 vols.

NICHOLS'S "LITERARY ANECDOTES." 17 vols.

CROMWELLIANA. With 130 extra plates.

THE CELEBRATED ENGRAVER HOLLAR'S WORKS.

BOYDELL'S "SHAKESPEARE GALLERY." 2 vols. Elephant folio.

ANTI-JACOBIN. With extra illustrations.

CATESBY'S "NATURAL HISTORY OF CAROLINA." 4 vols. royal folio.

HOPKE'S "COSTUMES OF THE ANCIENTS." 2 vols. Large paper.

MATTIAIRE'S "ANNALES TYPOGRAPHICI." 6 vols.

CAMDEN, PARKER, GEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

MILTON'S "PARADISE LOST" AND "PARADISE REGAINED." First editions

DIBBLE'S WORKS, RUSKIN'S WORKS, etc., etc., etc.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE EXECUTED BY THE AUCTIONEERS FREE OF CHARGE.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK.....	261
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.....	264
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:	
A Machine Jubilee.....	266
Married Women's Rights.....	266
Popular Murders.....	267
Bismarck's Coalition.....	267
American Humor.....	268
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
"The Irish Question".....	269
The Government Raid on the Hamburg Distillers.....	270
CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Degree of Ph.D. in Germany.....	271
The Criticisms of Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr.....	271
The Value of Translating Greek.....	272
Improved Methods of Teaching the Classics.....	272
The Suppression of Criminal Literature.....	272
Missouri Sentiment toward the James Brothers.....	272
Army Honor.....	273
Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Stillman.....	273
Prof. Jevons on John Mill.....	274
The Straw as a Sign of Contract.....	274
NOTES.....	274
REVIEWS:	
Curtis' Buchanan.....	277
Fiction, Works in Art.....	278
History of the Northern Pacific Railroad.....	279
What Social Classes Owe to Each Other.....	280
Studies in Philosophy, Ancient and Modern.—Essays in Philosophical Criticism.....	280
The Fertilization of Flowers.....	281
BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	281

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 704, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), \$20 each insertion; with choice of page, \$27.

A page (3 columns), \$60 each insertion; with choice of position, \$80.

Double rates for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Double rates for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval). Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

DISCOUNT ON yearly accounts amounting to \$500, 10 per cent.; \$750, 15 per cent.; \$1,000, 20 per cent.; \$1,250, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P.M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION OF THE NATION this week is 8,300 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

* The London Agent for THE NATION is Mr. B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, of whom single copies may be had.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., Domestic Artistic Furniture-makers, 144 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Decoration.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., High-class Interior Decoration, 144 Fifth Avenue, New York. Artists in Stained Glass.

WOOD MANTELS AND MIRRORS, Open Fire-Places for Wood or Coal, Tiles, etc. etc. T. B. STEWART & CO., 75 W. Twenty-third St., N.Y.

W. J. MCPHERSON, Painter, Decorator, Designer, and Stained-Glass Manufacturer, 440 Tremont Street, Boston.

For Sale.

AT MESSRS. COTTIER & CO.'S, Imported Pictures, highest class. 144 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Professional.

CHARLES W. HASSLER, Attorney and Counsel in Railway Litigations, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

CLARK CHURCHILL, Attorney-General, Arizona Law Office, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

HENRY D. ASHLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Room 15, Underwriters' Exch'ge, Kansas City, Mo.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, New Jersey Law Offices, Jersey City, N.J., & 120 Broadway, N.Y.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., Designers in Interior Decoration and all Art-work, 144 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

NATHANIEL P. CONREY, Attorney-at-Law, 18½ N. Penn's St., Indianapolis, Ind.

W. J. MCPHERSON, Interior Art Designer, 440 Tremont Street, Boston.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A Family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.

GROVE HALL.—Miss Montfort's School for Young Ladies. Ninth year begins Sept. 19.

CONNECTICUT, Stamford.

MISS ISABELLA WHITE'S School for Young Ladies. Recommended by Pres. Seelye as preparatory to Smith College.

MAINE, Portland, No. 51 High Street.

MRS. THROOP'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Children. Circumstances sent on application.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean. EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Chestnut Street.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard. Home pupils received. Send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture etc. WEBSTER WELLS, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

MISS PUTNAM will open the eighteenth year of her English and Classical Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Thursday, September 27, at No. 68 Marlborough Street.

Terms for boarding pupils, \$500 per annum. Special attention given to little girls. Circulars sent on application to Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

PREPARATION for the Institute of Technology and for business.—Private School for Boys, No. 18 Boylston Place, Boston. Opens Wednesday, Sept. 26. For further information call at the rooms, or address ALBERT HALE, Dedham, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

D. R. ABBOT will admit into his family, to fit for college, two or three boys of unexceptionable character. Unusual advantages offered. Highest references given and expected. Address FRANCIS E. ABBOT, Ph.D., 6 Larch Street.

MASSACHUSETTS, Gardner.

M. T. GARDNER SEMINARY, for Young Ladies. The situation of this school is unsurpassed. As the number of pupils will be very limited, unusual care and attention will be given to each one. The term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26. For further particulars address Mrs. AURELIA BURRAGE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Jamaica Plain.

PREPARATION FOR HARVARD and other Colleges.—Dr. DIPOLD will receive two or three boys into his family, to fit them for college. Additional advantages offered in French and German. Reference: Prof. F. J. Child, of Harvard College. Address G. T. DIPOLD, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

M. R. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL for Boys.—Next (seventeenth) school year begins September 19.

Massachusetts, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, LL.D., Chairman of Managers. Preparatory and Boarding School. This year's record at Harvard College is higher than ever, all applicants—17—passing, 10 without conditions. The boarding-house during the past year has been managed in a most comfortable and satisfactory manner. New year begins September 19. For all information address DR. WILLIAM EVERETT.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Weyfield, Essex Co.

DUMMER ACADEMY.—120th year. Home school for boys. Number of pupils limited. Boys fitted for Harvard and other colleges, scientific schools, and the Institute of Technology. A farm of over three hundred acres belongs to the school and adjoins the Academy grounds. Good facilities for salt-water bathing and boating. Address JOHN W. PERKINS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co. GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A Preparatory School for Boys. Terms, \$450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Stockbridge, Berkshire Co. SUMMER AND WINTER.—Boys and Young Men privately fitted for college. Conditioned or rejected candidates coached. F. HOFFMANN.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGiate INSTITUTE. Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Opens October 1, 1883. For circular and full particulars address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore Coll., Boston Univ., and Newnham Coll., Cambridge, England.

MISSOURI, St. Louis.

S. T. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL, Washington University.—Graduates of Eastern colleges and others seeking a higher standard of professional study than is necessary for mere admission to the Bar, or desiring special instruction in the law of the Western States, are invited to send for a catalogue.

Seventeenth annual term commences October 17, 1883, and extends to June, 1884.

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, Dean of Law Faculty, 1417 Lucas Place, St. Louis, Mo.

MICHIGAN, Orchard Lake.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.—A thorough Classical and Scientific School. Graduates admitted to University upon diploma. Location, 26 miles from Detroit, pleasant and healthful. Next term opens Sept. 18. Expenses, \$350 a year. For catalogue, address Colonel ROGERS, Supt.

NEW JERSEY, Belleville (Heights).

TRURO SEMINARY for Young Ladies opens Oct. 3. For circulars apply to the principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

M. S. E. ELIZABETH DANA'S English and French Boarding School for Young Ladies. Enlarged school-rooms and gymnasium. Large and attractive grounds. Superior advantages in every department. Board and tuition in English and Latin, \$400 per annum. For circulars apply to the Principal.

CHARLES D. PLATT, A.M., Formerly of Dr. Pingry's School, Elizabeth, N.J.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave. THE MISSES ANABLE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. One hour from New York, and an hour and a half from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The school will open September 12.

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.

KIRKLAND HALL.—Prepares for the best colleges, etc. Terms, \$300 a year. REV. OLIVER OWEN, A.M., Rector.

NEW YORK, Dobbs Ferry.

THE MISSES MASTERS will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children September 19.

During the summer vacation they have removed into new and commodious houses, built expressly for the school, and are thus prepared to take a few more pupils into their family.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 W. Forty-third Street.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S School for Boys. Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26. Mr. Cutler will be at the school-rooms after Monday, Sept. 17.

NEW YORK CITY, 31 E. 17th Street, Union Square.

BERGER'S NEW FRENCH METHOD. Lessons by the Author. Free demonstration. Pronunciation: conversation. More acquired in one month than in three by any other system. No payment in advance. Teachers' class, Tuesdays, Fridays; special terms.

NEW YORK CITY, 145 W. Forty-fifth Street.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN begins Sept. 27. Private instruction afternoons. Apply (9 to 12 A.M.) to THOMAS REEVES ASH.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 E. Forty-ninth Street.

COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—FRANK DRISLER, A.M., Principal. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 26. For circulars apply at the School or to Prof. HENRY DRISLER, No. 48 W. Forty-sixth Street.

NEW YORK CITY. 38 W. Fifty ninth Street.
DR. SACHS'S Collegiate Institute reopens September 17. Thorough preparation for colleges (especially Columbia and Harvard), scientific schools, and business. German and French form important features of regular curriculum. New building approved by sanitary experts.

NEW YORK CITY. 26 W. Forty-third Street.
HOLLADAY and TUPPER'S School for Boys. Careful and thorough preparation for best colleges. Number of pupils limited. The best advantages in every respect. Reopens Sept. 26.

NEW YORK CITY. 112 W. Thirty-eighth Street.
J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 112 West Thirty-eighth Street. Reopens Sept. 26. The Principal is now at home.

NEW YORK CITY. 513 and 515 East 120th Street.
JACKSON SEMINARY.—ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Children. Desirable location; extensive shady grounds. Terms, \$200 to \$300 per year. Reopens Sept. 13. For circulars apply to the Seminary.

NEW YORK CITY. No. 10 Gramercy Park.
MESDAMES D'OREMIEUX VON TAUBE and DE BRUYN KOPS, successors to the Misses Haines and De Janon. Improved method; separate department for boys. School opens Sept. 20.

NEW YORK CITY. 46 East Fifty-eighth Street.
MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Misses Oct. 10. Classes for Adults, Nov. 1. Preparation for Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, and Harvard Examinations. Advanced Classes in Art, Literature, Science, and Mathematics. Unusual advantages for Modern Languages and Music. Boarding pupils limited to 12. Address, till Sept. 15, Boonton, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY. 52 E. Seventy-seventh Street.
MISS J. F. WREAK'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children reopens Sept. 27. Course of study thorough and complete. Special attention paid to mathematics and languages. Kindergarten class (Am. Fröbel system) reopens Oct. 3.

NEW YORK CITY. 711 and 715 Fifth Avenue.
Mlle. RUEL & Miss ANNIE BROWN will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School Sept. 27, 1883, opposite Dr. Hall's church, just below Central Park. Students prepared for college examinations if desired.

NEW YORK CITY. 450 Madison Ave., cor. 50th St.
Mrs. J. A. GALLAHER will reopen her French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Tuesday, October 2. Preparation for college, if desired. A limited and separate class in French and English for boys under ten.

NEW YORK CITY. 32 E. Forty-fifth Street.
SCHOOL OF MINES PREPARATOR Y School. J. Woodbridge Davis, C.E., Ph.D., Principal. Introductory to all colleges. Opens September 27.

NEW YORK CITY. 8 E. Forty-seventh Street.
THE NEW YORK LATIN SCHOOL reopens Monday, Sept. 24. One boarding pupil. V. DARNEY, Principal.

NEW YORK CITY. 315 W. Fifty-seventh Street.
VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies will reopen September 27. Dr. and Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rye.
PARK INSTITUTE. For Boys, \$600 a year. HENRY TATLOCK, Principal.

NEW YORK, Salem, Washington Co.
A HAPPY HOME SCHOOL for Boys under fourteen with the Rector of St. Paul's. A limited number of pupils from good families taken. The best references will be sent.

NEW YORK. Sing Sing, on the Hudson.
M. T. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A Select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Sciences. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding, School, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, etc. Will reopen Thursday, September 13. J. HOWK ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.
DE VEUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, \$350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.
MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies. The next school year begins Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1883. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati.
M. T. A. AUBURN INSTITUTE for Young Ladies.—Beautiful location, large grounds. Thorough scholarship. Best music and art advantages. Constant attention given to home and social culture. For circulars address H. THANE MILLER, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia. 1350 Pine Street. **M. S. ANABLE'S English and French Boarding and Day School** for Young Ladies. The thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 19, 1883.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia. Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill. **Mrs. WALTER D. COMEGYS** and Miss Bell's French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen, Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia. P. O. Box 92. **OONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES** will open September 26. For circulars apply to Principals, Miss BOSNEY, Miss F. E. BENNETT, Miss S. J. EASTMAN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia. Highest class work; new features. Send 3-cent stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO. Hartford, Conn.

VICTOR TRICYCLES.

PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia, 1833 Chestnut St. **THE MISSES L. V. SMITH and R. S. Ashbridge's Boarding and Day School** for Young Ladies and Children will reopen September 25, 1883. Address as above.

VIIRGINIA, Greenwood Depot, Albemarle County. **GREENWOOD.—A Military School** for Boys and Young Men. Location on east slope of Blue Ridge, immediately on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and 18 miles by rail from University of Virginia. DAVID F. BOYD, Principal.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg. **UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.**—Nineteenth annual session begins Monday, Oct. 1. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. naval and military academies. Full staff; climate mild yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues address W. W. McCOY, Head Master.

Reference—Chas. A. Fry, President Bank of New York; Jos. W. Harper, Jr. of Harper & Bros.; Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors B. L. Gillette (Johns Hopkins University); Charlton T. Lewis (New York City); C. H. Toy and Chas. R. Lanman (Harvard) and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Sorel.

INCOLN COLLEGE, Sorel, Lower Canada.—Preparation for business and the Universities. All the regular masters Oxford and Cambridge men, or from the University of France.

Great facilities for learning thoroughly French, German, Classics, Mathematics, English, and Science. Thirty-five acres of playgrounds; good boating on the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers. Boys received from nine to sixteen; may stay till nineteen. Terms, \$220 to \$100 per annum. Circulars on application to the Principal, HENRY JULIAN LYALL.

ENGLAND, London, Streatham.

VAL D'ARNO.—An American lady, living abroad, wishes to recommend the above school, in the suburbs of London, where for little daughter for the past two years has received the most tender care, combined with instruction of the highest order. Miss Wells has both a French and German resident governess. The best references. Further information can be had by applying to Mrs. W. T. WILCOX, 348 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia.

GERMANY, Hannover, 52 Grosse Barlinge.

MISS HILKEN'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Address H. G. HILKEN BOX 723, Baltimore, Md.

CHRISTIE'S School and College Guide, illustrated, representing 200 leading schools. At office, FREE: postage, 10 cents. Special catalogues and information concerning schools free to parents describing wants. Schools and families supplied with teachers. Teachers, send for application-form. JAMES CHRISTIE, successor to T. C. Pinckney, Domestic Building, Broadway and Fourteenth Street, New York.

SCHOOL SANITATION.—Professional advice regarding sanitary arrangements of schools: also, lectures on same topics. References: Princeton College; Hampton (Va.) Normal College; Leland Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.; Dr. Julius Sachs's School, W. Fifty-ninth Street, New York, and others. Address CHAS. F. WINGATE, Sanitary Engineer, 119 Pearl Street, New York.

MISS HESSE, 36 W. Twenty-first Street, supplies competent teachers, tutors, governesses, readers, lecturers, singers, etc.

Parents advised in choice of schools.

Refers by favor to the families of Hon. Hamilton Fish, ex-Secretary Evarts, Cyrus W. Field.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

Wants.

A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly competent, wants a position as literary critic or reviewer with a first-class daily or periodical publication. Occasional reviews contributed, if preferred. Address CRITIC, care of the Nation.

A VALEDICTORIAN and former tutor at Yale wishes one or two private pupils. Address W. M. HALL, Columbia College Law School, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION in History and Historical Geography given in academies and to private classes. H. Nation office.

LECTURES TO SCHOOLS, by a Yale graduate. Scientific and other subjects. Illustrated by drawings, diagrams, and experiments. References. Address Box 599, Morristown, N. J.

PUPILS WANTED, to prepare for college or advanced standing, by two Harvard graduates, specialists. Address KASSELAS, Cambridge, Mass.

VICTOR TRICYCLES. Highest class work; new features. Send 3-cent stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO. Hartford, Conn.

WE WILL FURNISH A SAMPLE Case (12 quart bottles, two no alike), pure California Wine, price \$5. SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY CO., 30 Warren Street, New York.

SORTHAND by Mail. If you want a complete course, send 10 cents for specimens and terms. R. B. CLARKE, Stenog'r, Station G, Phila., Pa.

LOANS secured by deeds of trust, negotiated on the rich black lands of North Texas. These lands are rapidly and steadily rising in value. 9 percent interest guaranteed. I have and am lending over \$40,000, and have never lost a dollar in interest or principal. Address JAMES B. SIMSON, Att'y at Law, Dallas, Texas.

Agent Scottish American Mortgage Co., Limited, of Edinburgh; Western Mortgage and Investment Co., Limited, of London, England; and Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Co., Limited.

PRINCE & WHITELY, No. 64 Broadway, New York (Branch Office, 180 Fifth Avenue). All classes of Railway and Mining Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Private telegraph wires to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Bridgeport, New Haven, and Richmond, Va.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall Street, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 1 Nassau St., N. Y., 113 Devonshire St., Boston. EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ON GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Correspondents
BARING BROTHERS & CO., London;
PERIER FRERES & CO., Paris;
MENDELSBOHN & CO., Berlin.

OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL COMPANY, NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1883.

1 QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of one and one half per cent (1½ per cent) on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after October 15, 1883, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The transfer books will be closed September 25 and reopened October 17, 1883.

C. A. SPOFFORD, Assistant Secretary.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 207 Walnut Place, Philadelphia, DEALERS IN RAILWAY BONDS. Orders executed at all the exchanges. Correspondence solicited.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN. The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third Street, Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$80; Steerage, \$50; Prepaid Steerage Certificates, \$22. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., AGENTS, 2 Bowling Green.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART, Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, \$1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue, 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO., Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mention the Nation.

Wadsworth Bros. & Howland, IMITATORS AND DEALERS IN ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

And Architects' and Engineers' Supplies of every description,
54 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Catalogues free on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN, 37 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

NEW CATALOGUE OF RARE, STANDARD, SCIENTIFIC, CURIOUS, ETC.

American and Foreign Books, Containing Works printed in XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, and XVIIIth centuries, books printed by Benj. Franklin, Old English Dramas, scarce Americana. Fine velvet binding, etc. Sent on application by

LEON & BROTHER, 78 E. Washington Sq., N. Y. City.

SEND for Catalogue of American Poetry from the collection of the late C. Fish Harris, of Providence. W. T. THIBBETTS, Providence, R. I.

SECOND-HAND SCHOOL-BOOKS Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Send for a catalogue. Back numbers and volumes of the Nation furnished. A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

New and Enlarged Edition.

Dana's Text-Book of Geology.

FOURTH EDITION.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing a revised and enlarged edition of this old and standard Text-Book of Geology.

This edition bears date of Sept. 1, 1883, and is in every respect fully up with the progress of geological science at the present day. As the result of the latest researches of its veteran author, it is believed to be more than ever worthy to rank as the leading geological text-book for American schools.

The work of revision has been thoroughly done, and covers every part of the book; but it is believed that this edition can be used with little difficulty in the same classes with the Third Edition.

Of the more important additions to the Text-Book, the author says:

"In this Fourth Edition, fifty pages have been added to the size of the work, in order to render the explanations simpler and more complete, and to give also a fuller account of the kinds of life which contribute to rock-making, of the geographical distribution of marine species, and of the depths of the seas. Each of these topics is illustrated by new cuts, and the last by a general map showing the depth of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by bathymetric lines, based mainly on that of Mr. H. N. Moseley, of the *Challenger* expedition."

* * * Liberal terms will be made for the introduction of this edition in place of older editions, or of other works on the subject.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
753-755 Broadway, New York.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.

Absolutely all the Eastern Rugs, as well as all other foreign goods sold by us, are of our own direct importation, and all are purchased and selected by a member of our firm in person. Consequently, several intermediate profits are saved, besides obtaining the choice of the Eastern and European markets. At the present time we have the largest stock of Fine Rugs and Carpets to be found in this country. Our collection is particularly rich in odd sizes and shapes, peculiar colorings and designs.

We invite the attention of all intending purchasers to our Oriental Department, realizing that an examination of our stock will fully verify all of the above statements.

THE PRICE OF EACH RUG IS MARKED ON THE TICKET IN PLAIN FIGURES.

RUGS SENT OUT ON APPROVAL, IF DESIRED.

Correspondence is especially invited, and shall have the prompt and personal attention of some member of our firm.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, RETAILERS,

558 and 560 Washington Street, Boston.

Famous Women.

"MARY LAMB. The fourth volume is a delightful one. No gentler, more devoted creature, it would seem, ever lived than Mary Lamb—a being whom no phase of care or suffering could keep from 'hoping all things and fearing nothing.' To the real lover of literature—the literature of genius—no two lives seem to have so strangely blended charms of admiration and pity as these two lives of Charles and Mary Lamb. And this volume is almost as much the history of one as of the other, both being lives of mutual devotion, and of 'double singleness,' as the author puts it."—*Portland Press*.

Already published: George Eliot, Emily Brontë, George Sand, Mary Lamb. Nearly ready: Mrs. Howe's "Margaret Fuller." Price, \$1.00 each.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

PRINCESS AMELIE.—Those who have not read it are missing a rare treat. "An almost perfect book," says one critic. "The most delightful book of the season," says another; and the N. Y. *Times* closes a notice by declaring it "among the best of the No-Name Series." Price \$1.

ROBERTS BROS.,
PUBLISHERS,

PUTNAMS',

27 and 29 West Twenty-third St., N.Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

School and College
Text-Books

AND

SCHOOL STATIONERY,

Wholesale and Retail.

* * * Send for Putnams' Catalogue of Educational Books.

PUTNAMS',

27 and 29 W. Twenty-third St., N. Y.

Announcements.

1. "THE NATURAL METHOD," No. 11, for October, is now published, and contains articles of interest to teachers and students of modern languages. It will be sent free to all who address STERNS' SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES OF N. Y. CITY, 27 E. Forty-fourth Street, New York.

2. STERNS' WORKS FOR STUDENTS.

GERMAN: "Studien und Plaudereien," First Series.
"Studien und Plaudereien," Second Series.
"Selected German Comedies," (New.)

FRENCH: "Étude Progressive de la Langue Française"

(HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.)

3. STERNS' SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES OF N. Y. CITY will reopen October 1. Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen in German, French, Spanish, and Italian. For circulars please to address STERNS' SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES OF N. Y. CITY, 27 E. Forty-fourth Street, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

The Week.

THE Machine leaders who have returned from the New York Republican Convention express themselves as greatly delighted with its work, and as convinced that the party is in a better and more harmonious condition than it has been for many years. They may be right about it, but a great deal depends upon what happens within the next four weeks. The Democrats may take such action as will repel all Independent sympathy, and in that case the Republican ticket would receive unexpectedly large support. Fortunately it is made up of quite unobjectionable persons, all but one of whom have had experience in the offices for which they are nominated, and have shown themselves fully competent for their duties. The nominee for Treasurer is little known, but there is no reason to think that he is below the general average of the rest of the ticket.

There is some difference in tone between the platforms of the New York and the Massachusetts Republicans on the tariff and steamship-subsidy questions. The Massachusetts platform favors "well and wisely matured laws, to protect and develop American industry and enterprise both at home and on the ocean." Nothing could be more colorless than this definition, and when we reflect that it proceeds from a State in which manufacturing is the largest of all industries, and has always been the most potent influence in national politics, we are not a little surprised to see how faint an interest appears to be taken in the subject of duties on imports. The New York platform favors "a system of tariff laws under which, while revenue for the Government is provided, American producers are justly protected, American labor elevated, and home markets are secured to home products for the advantage alike of the producer and laborer"; also "the removal of all unjust burdens upon American shipping, and the awarding of ocean mail contracts to the lowest bidders among owners of American vessels after open competition." Thus the New York platform, though not so favorable to the existing system as some former utterances from the same quarter have been, shows a stronger leaning toward protection than that of the Massachusetts convention. The difference would appear to signify that the experience which the Massachusetts manufacturers have had of the tariff has not been so favorable on the whole as it has been to the politicians of New York, who probably drew their platform to suit what they conceived to be the general belief and inclination of the party rather than from any critical survey of the present state of "American industry." There is nothing, however, in either platform which would estop the Republican party from overhauling and reducing the tariff again this winter.

Mr. Robinson, the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, has defined his position on the question of prohibition with commendable clearness. He says that in his opinion the present local option "is all that the people will enforce, and a law that the people will not enforce is of little effect in any State." The present law in Massachusetts gives any town the power to adopt a prohibitory law for itself by a majority vote of its citizens, and experience has shown that this is as far as a State can wisely go in the matter. Sweeping prohibitory enactments which public sentiment does not sustain, have been aptly designated as "legislation by hurricane" by so uncompromising a teetotaler as John Bright, and the class of temperance advocates who still insist upon them or nothing grows smaller every year. There are assurances that they are fewer than ever in Massachusetts this year, and that consequently General Butler's assistance from that quarter will be perceptibly diminished.

An application of the prayer-gauge to politics has been made in Massachusetts, and, if we correctly understand the report of the applicant, the Rev. Mr. Gifford, the experiment was not successful. Mr. Gifford offered prayer at the opening of the Republican Convention, supplicating for its delegates wisdom in the choice of candidates and principles. On the following day he took part in the Prohibition Convention, and made a strong anti-Republican speech, thereby tacitly confessing that his prayer of the previous day had not been granted. He told the Prohibition Convention that he wanted to "hoe up things"; that he was afraid the Republican carcass would rot and he catch a fever; that he didn't see any sense in dissolving the "pearl of his vote in the vinegar of a Republican nomination," and that the Republican party was "doomed." Finally he said he was willing to pray for anybody, even for the Democratic party. Mr. Gifford's generosity is equalled only by the spiritual simplicity and elegance of his speech; but he impairs the demand for his own services as a prayer-gauge in politics by admitting so freely that his petitions have no effect.

Mr. Leon Abbott, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, has accepted the nomination with a few informal but incisive remarks, which are calculated to arouse great enthusiasm among his followers. He declares that he shall know no faction in his canvass; that every man who works for his election will be to him a Democrat, and that after his election the "Democrats that will be rewarded will be the ones who do the work of the campaign." That puts the candidate squarely in line with the platform upon which he stands, which denounces the "sham methods" of the Civil Service Commission, and favors a "deep-reaching" reform. It is a deep-reaching reform which Democrats everywhere are yearning for. Different names have been given for it, but the main idea is the same in all. Governor

Butler's definition is the comprehensive one that the "Government belongs to its friends." Senator Thurman described the reform as "taking the boys in out of the cold and warming their toes." Mr. Abbott discriminates a little and favors reward for the "workers" only. The *Star* sustains the general position of the party handsomely when it says that the "first step toward a reform of the civil service is to turn the rascals out—the Republican party must go." The old name for this kind of reform used to be a "clean sweep."

The efforts of Governor Hamilton to induce his Democratic followers in Maryland to join him in turning their own rascals out have not been successful. A few weeks ago the Governor showed in a public letter that his party had been committing gross abuses in the administration of the State's affairs, had stolen large sums of money from the treasury, and had increased the public expenditures by unnecessary additions to the lists of State employees. None of his statements have been controverted, or even disputed. The party has "ignored" them. Its delegates met in Convention last week, nominated a new candidate for Governor, and resolved that the election this year was most "momentous" because of its effect upon the national contest of next year. An attempt to have an endorsement of Governor Hamilton's course incorporated in the platform received only ten votes, but the whole Convention voted enthusiastically in favor of a scathing denunciation of Republican fraud and corruption in national affairs. It seems to be evident from this, that in the eyes of the Maryland Democrats the Republican rascals are the only ones who ought to "go."

The distrustful, do nothing attitude of capital continues to be the most prominent feature of financial affairs, notwithstanding the fact that it is now settled that we shall have at least good average crops of all kinds, that trade prospects, both domestic and foreign, are at least fair; that railroad earnings are good, and that the industry of mills, factories, and mines is increasing a little. More money lies idle in the banks than has ever been known to do so before at this season of the year. It is offered freely for loan on collateral security at unusually low rates of interest, but it is not loaned freely in any other way. The expansion of the railway system of the United States in the last few years, and the completion within the past few months of three new lines to the Pacific coast, and as many more new trunk lines between New York and Chicago, has created a disposition to wait and see how nearly the growth of the country has justified such an increase of transportation facilities, before investing in the securities that represent the means of transportation. The result of all this is that prices of railway securities generally are lower. The continued redemption of Government bonds temporarily puts more and more funds out of employment in that line, but they do

not seem to find new employment in other lines. On the other hand, the redemption of bonds has now reached a point where it must soon begin to affect the volume of the currency, as the national banks will shortly begin to surrender their circulation with the further calling in of bonds. There have been some small imports of gold in the last week (2,500,000 francs from Paris), but the rates for sterling exchange are still above the specie importing point, and as our exports are less than last year at this time, and as European capital is not buying any American railway securities at the present moment, there is no immediate prospect of imports of specie to any considerable extent.

The satisfactory condition of general trade and the rickety condition of the stock market continue to show the same contrast upon which we commented a short time ago. The explanation may probably be found in the fact that railway building has advanced in the past two years in a higher ratio than agricultural production. This is shown very clearly in an article in the *Railroad Gazette* of September 21, and is confirmed, if confirmation were needed, by the recent remarks of Commissioner Fink to the Senate Committee on Labor and Education. The increase of acreage brought under cultivation has been about 2 per cent. yearly since 1879. The increase of population has been about the same, while the increase of railway mileage has been about 9 per cent. yearly. These facts are sufficient to account for the otherwise surprising fact that the general business of the country is in a fairly prosperous state, while the stock market, which deals chiefly with railway properties, is in a depressed and feverish condition.

Mr. Erastus D. Goodwin, a Connecticut farmer, gave the Senatorial Labor and Education Committee on Thursday some of the soundest information which they have come across during their investigation. Mr. Goodwin evidently belongs to that estimable class of New England citizens who are honorably known among their townsmen as being "hard-headed." He told the Committee that the Government should not interfere with labor and trade, or meddle with educational systems; that a healthy competition was necessary to the development of resources; that under existing laws this country was not permitted to compete with foreign nations in the markets of the world as she was fully able to do; that her ability to produce was restricted by restricting the markets for her products; that if competition in trade with other nations could be secured, the wages of workingmen would not be lowered, but that on the contrary their compensation would increase with the general growth of prosperity; that so long as a high protective tariff exists, the American laborer will be at a disadvantage; that protection fosters monopolies of every kind; that it taxes all industries for the sake of enabling a few to make money; and that the agricultural interests are obliged to bear the heaviest burdens, receiving nothing in return. If heretical views of this kind are percolating through the minds of the rural voters of New England concerning the blessings of a

protective tariff, there is no telling what may happen.

The *Herald* makes the very sensible suggestion that the Senate Labor Committee should "move on," and give the other cities of the Union a chance. We shall be very sorry to lose it, for its researches into the relations between labor and capital have been far more entertaining than any similar investigation that we can remember, and it has converted what promised to be a dull statistical inquiry into a political and economical variety show, in which all the star performers of the city have had an opportunity of giving specimens of their talent, and a good many new ones, of whom the public might otherwise have remained in entire ignorance, have made their first appearance. These have compared very creditably with such old favorites as Mr. Swinton and Mr. Thurber, and the season has, as a whole, given a gratifying proof that the resources of the country in this field are inexhaustible. But Mr. Blair ought to give Boston and other cities a chance, too. He must have a few dates still unfilled.

The *Tribune* is disturbed by the signs of a decline in the profits of cotton-spinning in England under the operation of free trade, for although the business has increased enormously in the past twenty years, the profit on each yard of cloth manufactured has fallen to a dangerously low point. We believe that this is true, and that the same result has been witnessed in America, where free trade has not been introduced as a factor to depress the profits of the manufacturers. The "tendency of profits to a minimum," as the world grows older, is a fact long since recognized by writers on political economy, and one which is confined to no country and to no industrial system. Recent auction sales of domestic dry goods in this city show that profits have not only been reduced to a minimum in certain lines of manufacture, but several degrees below zero. If English weavers are making no higher rate of profits than our blanket manufacturers, their condition must be pitiable indeed.

Governor Thompson, of South Carolina, whose independence in resisting the pressure of office-seekers and their friends we commented upon last January, has recently shown himself a reformer in another direction. His private secretary and the Secretary of State had lately a quarrel, which led to blows, about an accusation made by the latter concerning a Mr. Gonzales, a friend of the former. The Governor, apprehending a serious difficulty between Gonzales and the Secretary of State when the full account of the altercation should become known, immediately endeavored to pledge the two to an observance of the peace. Mr. Gonzales, refusing to promise that he would "pursue the matter no further," was promptly put under bond by a trial justice upon the application of the Governor. At the hearing of the case it appeared that Governor Thompson had no knowledge of an impending difficulty. He had only heard that it was the intention of Gonzales to denounce the Secretary of State for his offensive language, and he believed, from

his "knowledge of both of them," that a serious breach of the peace would be the result. We do not know of a more simple and effectual mode of diminishing the number of homicides in the Southern States than that employed by Governor Thompson. In a community where the giving of the lie, or the using of any offensive language to another, is followed generally by a breach of the peace, the party denouncing and the party denounced should be at once put under bond before they have had an opportunity to get at each other and cast gloom over the neighborhood. To this end we suggest the establishment in the South of societies for the prevention of homicide whose members shall on all similar occasions act as Governor Thompson has just done. At present, in the South (we quote from the *Charleston News and Courier*), "the average citizen does not consider it his business to prevent a personal encounter, and will no more interfere with it or impede it than he would in the ease of a dog in the gutter. The common feeling is, that each one must look to his own strength and skill for redress and protection."

The investigation of the frauds in the Water Bureau has been completed, and the total misappropriation is placed at \$26,000. Of this amount the city will lose at most not more than \$6,000, and possibly much less than that. The remaining \$20,000 or more will be paid into the treasury by the consumers who were either sharers in the frauds or the innocent victims of them. The "ring" had two methods of working. The most prolific one was to send an agent to a large water consumer and offer to reduce his bill a third, or even a half, if he would pay it to a person outside the Department. The money collected in this way was nearly all stolen, and the consumers who made this robbery possible will have to make good the city's loss now. Some of them profess to have been innocent of any fraudulent intent, but many of them attempt no explanation, but promptly pay over the amount demanded. In this way \$8,000 has already been paid in, and the other \$12,000 will soon follow. The consumers who consented to pay the reduced bills are said to represent nearly all kinds of business, and some of them are said to have been entirely innocent of intent to defraud. If so, they must suffer the penalty which excessive innocence is bound to pay sooner or later. The tax bills of the Water Bureau state expressly that no money must be paid to any one outside the office of the Bureau, and this injunction appears to have been sufficiently well understood to prevent consumers from paying their full taxes to any "ring" agent. It was only when the agent appeared with an offer of reduction that the consumers permitted themselves to forget the injunction. The second method was limited in its operation. It could only be practised in cases where a consumer had two or more establishments and used more than one meter. In such cases separate bills were made out for each meter, and if the consumer sent in payment a single check for all amounts, it was the practice of the ring clerks to give him credit in only one place on the books, and appropriate the difference, though sending

him a receipt for the full amount. In such cases the consumer was in no way involved in the theft, and the loss will fall upon the city. Commissioner Thompson's course in investigating these frauds has been a great irritation to some of the newspapers, but it has been completely vindicated by its results.

Mr. Merritt, our Consul General in London, has sent a report to the State Department on the great "Bradford Estate," amounting to \$100,000,000, lying in the vaults of the Bank of England. This sum was deposited in the Bank by Mr. Bradford, the first Governor of Plymouth Colony, a couple of hundred years ago, subject to check, whether for the purpose of using it for speculation in stocks or some other object, is not now known. Mr. Merritt asked Mr. S. O. Gray, the chief accountant of the bank, about it, and Mr. Gray, of course, denied all knowledge of any such money. He says: "There is no unclaimed stock or money recorded in the books of the bank in the name of Governor William Bradford, nor is there, so far as I am aware, any foundation for the assertion that there is." The foundation for the assertion is that Governor Bradford left heirs behind him who have grown into a numerous family, and they want the money. They should, however, not be at all disengaged by Mr. Gray's disclaimer. The Bank never admits the existence of deposits of this character.

The monthly reports of the municipal laboratory which analyzes "claret" in Paris are, it is said, attracting the unfavorable notice of the wholesale wine merchants, and an attempt is to be made to suppress them. A curious illustration of the condition of wine manufacture in France is furnished by the fact that dealers are flooded with prospectuses, circulars, and advertisements, puffing up the different varieties of powders and liquids used in the artificial coloring of wine. Some claret venders think well of "Roussillon Concentrated," others of "Lynoline," others of "Bordechaise Colorant." The widespread publicity given to such facts ought to affect the market in the course of time. The idea that the wholesale dealers will meet this difficulty by getting the laboratory reports suppressed, comes from Mr. Wilson, our Consul at Nantes.

The French press has been thrown into an unusual excitement by an editorial article in Katkoff's *Moskovskiya Vedomosti*, the leading journal of the old Russian capital. Though far from being an exponent of public opinion in the Empire of the Czar, this journal now more than ever reflects the views of the innermost Imperial circle. Katkoff became the idol of Russian nationalists when, on occasion of the Polish insurrection of 1863, he dethroned Hertzen, the idol of the cosmopolitan radicals, and proclaimed a crusade against the insurgents. He has since become more and more reactionary, and has lost prestige among the enlightened classes, but he is known to be the oracle of the Minister of the Interior, Tolstoi, and his friends, and through them a kind of political mentor to Alexander III. He has of late assumed an intensely hostile tone toward

the French republic, in face of the French sympathies of the entire nation, and he now speaks of a Franco-Russian alliance as an absurd supposition. He taunts France with pusillanimity, and her Government with fickleness and impotence. What Power, he asks, would seek an alliance that is not certain to last for a day? And why should Russia seek such an alliance? What are Alsace-Lorraine and French *revanche* to her? France was formerly always an enemy of Russia, Germany has been her constant ally. The interests of Germany and Russia are identical.

What makes this language the more galling to the French is the circumstance that the St. Petersburg *Vedomosti*, a more direct organ of the Czar's present Government, faithfully echoes these anti-French sentiments of the powerful Moscow journalist. Its tone shows clearly that the attack on the French Government is, in reality, aimed at its republican form, which not only is essentially distasteful to the ruling men at the Russian court, but, through the frequent change of cabinets and policies, and the ill-considered military adventures resulting from it, renders a stable and reliable Continental diplomacy impossible. The foreign statesmanship of St. Petersburg is evidently disgusted with France's exploits in Tunis, in Madagascar, in Tonquin, while not daring to uphold her interests in Egypt, or to lift a finger against Austria—not to speak of Germany—and letting all Southern Europe drift into the equally anti-French and anti-Russian alliance framed by Bismarck. The French journals, and conspicuously among them the *Parlement*, retort sharply, attributing the offensive effusions to Legitimism wounded by the death of the Comte de Chambord, and twitting the pro-German political guides of Russia with her growing isolation in the east of Europe and the desertion of Servia and Rumania. The controversy must be pleasant reading in Berlin.

"General" Booth, the Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, is waging the war against sin in London under peculiar conditions. About a year ago the Army acquired a seventeen years' lease of the Eagle Tavern, which had attached a theatre, music hall, and grounds. It was dedicated to its new uses with a great demonstration, and General Booth declared that although he was obliged by the terms of his lease to take out a yearly license, no intoxicating liquors should be sold at the Eagle while he had control. The theatre and music hall were accordingly converted into places of public worship, and an inscription was hung upon the front of the building announcing that it was devoted to the work of salvation. Recently a suit was begun for possession of the property, and was decided against the Army. An appeal was sought, but the Court ruled that appeal could only be granted on condition that the tavern revert to its former uses—that is, that intoxicating liquors should be sold there under the terms of the lease. Rather than lose his property, the General reopened the bar, took down the salvation inscription from the front of the tavern, and put out a

sign inscribed: "William Booth, licensed to sell by retail intoxicating liquor, to be consumed either on or off the premises." This will be continued until the appeal is decided. While the Army is conducting services in the theatre and music hall, the bar will be doing a brisk business in the other end of the building. One would think that the effect of complicated missionary work of this sort would be confusing to the mind of the sinner. For the sake of retaining possession of some purely temporal riches, the General is engaging in a business which he believes to be immoral and wicked. We are not able to understand by what process of reasoning he is able to do this—but then few people ever have been able to comprehend fully the scope of much of the Salvation Army's mission.

An important change has taken place in the political régime of Bulgaria. Prince Alexander has returned to constitutional ways—as they were observed before his *couïf* of 1881, the ministerial Government of the Russian army officers, General Soboleff and Baron Kaulbars, has come to an end, and M. Zankoff, the lately exiled leader of the Bulgarian Liberals, is again at the head of a national Cabinet. The general drift of the telegraphic news from Sophia, however, has been rather obscure during the last few weeks. First there came the announcement that Prince Alexander, in order to insure a stable condition of affairs, had resolved on appointing a commission for the framing of a new constitution, to be laid before a special National Assembly. This "manifesto" was immediately after explained as having been extorted from the Prince by the Russian Envoy, M. Yonin, who threatened an immediate open rupture on the part of Russia if he did not consent to the continuation of Soboleff and Kaulbars's rule. Then we heard of a conspiracy discovered in the Bulgarian capital against Soboleff and Kaulbars, and baffled by arrests. The opening of the Bulgarian Assembly by Prince Alexander, on September 16, was next reported. This seemed to refer to the special national gathering which was to approve of a new constitution. Finally, we are informed that the Prince, in answer to the address of the Assembly, has declared his readiness to re-establish the Constitution of Tarnova, which he arbitrarily set aside in 1881, and that, dismissing the Soboleff-Kaulbars Cabinet, he has intrusted M. Zankoff with the formation of a new ministry. This termination is the result of long agitation against the Russian officers, of their breach with their Conservative Bulgarian fellow-ministers, and of a compromise lately entered into by Zankoff on his return from exile with the chief of the Conservatives, Natchevitch. But what, in the light of information obtained previously to the late telegraphic reports, requires further explanation is, whether the "Constitution of Tarnova" means the old charter of 1879 pure and simple or modified in accordance with a new draft, and whether Zankoff's new Cabinet is to be an unalloyed Liberal or a coalition ministry in which there is room for Natchevitch and his friends, or even—as was recently foreshadowed—for the Russians displaced from the headship of the Government.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, September 19, to TUESDAY, September 25,
1883, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

The New York Republican State Convention met at Richfield Springs on Wednesday noon. Senator Lapham was elected temporary Chairman and made an effective address. Senator Miller, as permanent Chairman, spoke at length of the necessity for a more liberal organization of the Republicans of the State. The following nominations were made: For Secretary of State, Joseph B. Carr; for Comptroller, Ira Davenport; for Attorney-General, Leslie W. Russell; for State Engineer and Surveyor, Silas Seymour; for State Treasurer, Pliny T. Sexton. This is the old ticket, with the exception of the last-named candidate. The platform approves of President Arthur's Administration and of the successful inauguration of civil-service reform; favors a tariff for revenue and protection of American producers; asks for a revision of the primaries, a check to monopolies, and an equalization of taxes; approves the plan of party reorganization in the city of New York, and recommends that it be persisted in, to the end that it may embrace all Republicans in the city on equal terms and feeling; and asserts belief in the wisdom of the people in deciding all questions pertaining to the public welfare, and readiness to accede to the desire of a large body of our citizens to submit to the voters of the State a constitutional amendment in regard to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. John F. Smyth and Thomas C. Platt, Stalwarts, were not reflected members of the State Committee.

There was a bolt on Monday in the Republican Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-first New York District. Senator F. E. Lanning was nominated by the regular delegates. Some Stalwarts nominated Manister Worts, of Oswego.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention, which met in Boston on Wednesday, was considered the finest body of Republicans which has met there in recent years. It contained 1,291 delegates. Chairman Lodge, of the State Committee, called the Convention to order and made a speech which was received with enthusiasm. His allusions to Butler called out a quick response. Colonel Codman, as President of the Convention, made an address in which he emphasized the achievements of civil-service reform. Colonel Codman's long review of the Tewksbury case and his scathing attack on Governor Butler for his course were interrupted so many times, and in such a spirit, that it was evident the Republicans do not fear the Tewksbury issue. An informal ballot resulted as follows: George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, 996; Charles Francis Adams, jr., of Quincy, 117; George A. Bruce, of Somerville, 35; Thomas Talbot, of Billerica, 6; all others scattering in ones and twos. The announcement of the informal ballot was received with applause, and Charles Francis Adams, jr., was greeted with shouts as he rose to move to make the ballot formal, and that Robinson be nominated by acclamation. He made a vigorous speech against Butler, and then his motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Robinson was brought in and made a speech. Other State officers were nominated.

On Thursday the Massachusetts Prohibition State Convention met in Boston, and nominated Charles Almy for Governor.

The Massachusetts Greenback State Convention met on Tuesday. The temporary Chairman made a short address eulogizing General Butler, whom the Convention then nominated for Governor.

The Democratic State Convention of Maryland met at noon on Wednesday in Baltimore. It was under the control of the old ring. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, was nomi-

nated for Governor. The platform demands "that national taxation, in all its forms, shall be limited to such amounts as are necessary for the economical administration of the Government, for the payment of interest upon the public debt, and for the redemption in each year of a fixed and reasonable proportion of that debt."

The Colored Men's Convention held its opening session at Louisville, Ky., on Monday afternoon. Twenty-seven States were represented by about 300 delegates. The meeting was very disorderly during organization. Fred Douglass was proposed for temporary Chairman, but his name was withdrawn after a vigorous speech against him. Mr. Green, of Louisiana, was elected to the place. Mr. Douglass was also a candidate for permanent Chairman. He was severely arraigned by W. H. Young, of Tennessee, for his declaration in favor of Ben Butler for President. He was elected, however, after a bitter contest of eight hours' duration. On Thursday morning, a very large audience assembled to hear his inaugural address. In the course of it he said: "This stamping out of the black Republicans of the South has been done in the face of the Republican party. This convention should implore Congress for the restoration of justice, and for the abolition of this most detestable state of affairs. Elevate one of our class to the Vice-Presidency or to a position in the Cabinet, and our equality shall have been established. We are not prepared for this as yet, but let us aspire to those positions which we can fill. We hold it self evident that a nation made up of all varieties should not be governed by one class. Where there is a ruling class there is subject class, and when the day comes when this nation is governed by one class it ceases to be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people." A motion that the address be adopted as that of the Convention led to serious opposition from those who hold that Mr. Douglass is leading a covert attack on the Republican party. The address was finally referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The bureau officers of the Treasury have prepared estimates of the probable receipts for the year, together with the amounts required for pensions and expenses. They state that the surplus will warrant a call of \$45,000,000 more of the 3 per cent. bonds. One reason why this call can be made is that the expenditures for pensions will fall about \$40,000 below the estimates.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided the questions, which have been pending before him for some time, in regard to duties on iron under the new tariff. The provision for charcoal iron is held to relate only to the iron which is otherwise dutiable under the paragraph in which it is found. The provision for rivet, screw, nail, and fence-wire rods is held to govern the rate of duty on these articles, notwithstanding the apparent provision elsewhere in the tariff for iron of the size and value named in the paragraph relating to rivet, screw, nail, and fence-wire rods.

Secretary Folger, in his annual report, will renew, it is asserted, his recommendation for the consolidation of many of the minor customs districts, the revenue from which is very much less than the expenditure.

Supervising-Architect Hill, on Monday, handed in his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury. He has addressed a long letter to Secretary Folger in defence of his administration, and in answer to some of the findings of the Investigating Commission. He thinks the Committee reached conclusions which neither the law nor the evidence justifies, have made grave mistakes in the application of the evidence, have failed to appreciate the value of certain testimony, and, in their interpretation of the law relating to advertising, have given a construction to it in accordance neither with its letter nor with its spirit.

The requisitions upon the Post-office Department for the new two-cent stamps are so

large that the contractors are unable to supply the demand, and the Department is reducing the amounts called for in the requisitions. It is believed that fully one-third of the post-offices will not have an adequate supply of stamps when the new law goes into operation on October 1.

The famous Niobrara Star-route has been discontinued at the instance of the Post-office Department on substantially the same grounds as those set forth last spring in the protest of Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska.

Chief Engineer Melville has submitted plans to the Navy Department for an expedition for the relief of the Greely party this fall, volunteering to take charge of the expedition. Secretary Chandler has the plans under advisement. It is said that President Arthur has recently expressed himself as opposed to risking valuable lives in Arctic expeditions.

The lines of the Central and South American Telegraph Company were successfully opened on Friday between this city and Brazil. The first message sent was from President Arthur to the Emperor.

The report of the Auditor of the State of Ohio, which has just been completed, shows the collections under the Scott liquor-tax law to have been nearly \$2,000,000, which has been distributed in localities where collected to the police, the poor, and to the general revenue and township funds.

Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon submitted to the heads of the Brooklyn departments and other city officers the civil service regulations prepared by him under the act passed at Albany last winter. The rules, which do not apply to elective officers or to the police, law, health, fire, or education departments, provide for the appointment by the Mayor of three examiners, two only being of the same political faith, the terms of the first to end January 31, 1884.

The fourth Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Province of New York was opened with elaborate ceremonies at St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city on Sunday. Cardinal McCloskey presided. The bishops of all the dioceses of the province and Catholic dignitaries of various ranks, theologians, representatives of the religious orders and educational institutions of the Church, priests, deacons, and sub-deacons took part. This is the first council of the province which has assembled since 1854. It was in secret session on Monday and Tuesday.

John A. Feeney, an Irishman, aged twenty-six, entered the British Consulate in this city on Tuesday, and fired two shots from his revolver in the outer room. He did not take any definite aim and no one was injured. A policeman soon arrested him. His appearance was sickly, and he said that he had recently been discharged from a hospital in Buffalo. He declared that he had come from Canada on purpose to kill the British Consul, who had been libelling his character. It was evident that he was of unsound mind.

F. Mayer & Co., dealers in woollen goods, of this city, made an assignment on Tuesday to H. Danzig, giving preferences to the amount of \$810,513. The total liabilities will amount to about \$1,600,000. The assignee says the assets are very large. Other failures in the cloth trade were announced later in the day, among them Levy Brothers & Co., who gave preferences for about \$900,000. The total liabilities are about \$1,500,000.

The passenger-rate war on tickets between Chicago and Louisville reduced the fare to \$1 on Friday. The war was extended on Monday by a cut of rates to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other points, by the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, in competition with the Panhandle.

By the wreck of a construction train on the West Shore Railroad, near Syracuse, on Wednesday, three men were killed and sixteen injured.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, for many years a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church in this city, died at his home in Summit, N. J., on Saturday morning, of heart disease. He was elected Moderator of the General Assembly at the last annual meeting.

William A. Norton, Senior Professor at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, died on Friday at the age of seventy-three.

Calculations based upon observations of the comet recently discovered by Mr. Brooks have just been completed by Professor Boss, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany. They show that this comet is identical with the Pons comet of 1812, so long expected. It is rapidly increasing in brightness, and is now visible through low-power telescopes.

FOREIGN.

The American Minister to China has joined with the English representative in urging China to come to an understanding with France. The American mercantile marine has received an intimation from France that all vessels carrying war materials to Tonquin will be captured as prizes by the French navy. It was admitted in Paris on Thursday that General Bouet had been relieved of his command in Tonquin by the French Civil Commissioner Harmand. The General admitted that he had been unable to hold his position after the last fight. Marquis Tseng on Thursday telegraphed the French memorandum to Pekin. On Friday it was announced that the French had suffered another check in Tonquin, their Yellow Flag allies having been defeated near Hsi-Phong. On Monday it was reported from Paris that the reply of the Government of China to the memorandum of the proposals by the French Government had just been received. It was said that the response favors the theory of a division of the neutral zone of Tonquin. The report was denied by Reuter's Company on Monday evening.

A Calcutta despatch to the London *Times* asserts that the published account of the French outrages at Tamatave falls far short of the truth, and adds that when the English Consul, Mr. Pakenham, was dying, the French priests endeavored to force him to become a Catholic, and compelled him to kiss the crucifix. It is also reported that Missionary Shaw's residence was looted, and he was threatened with punishment by the French officers because he failed to remove the débris caused by the ransacking.

A despatch to the London *Daily News* from Vienna asserts that Russia is making extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. Tenders have been asked for 36,000 military beds. All the railways have been ordered to have military cars in readiness. A list has been made of the private steamers in the Black Sea, and their captains have been ordered to prepare for the transportation of ammunition, troops, and provisions.

The London *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that he is in a position to deny that the Emperor William and the Czar will hold a conference this year. The relations between Russia and Germany are excellent, and there is no necessity for such a meeting. The Paris *Diplomatic Gazette's* London correspondent says: "The Austro-German alliance is directed against Russia and France. In the event of a war between Germany and France, Austria is to maintain an armed neutrality. In the event of a war between Austria and Russia, Germany is to do likewise. If a third Power attacks Germany or Austria, the armed neutrality will be converted into active co-operation."

The *Narodnaya Volya*, the chief Nihilist organ, is being secretly printed in St. Petersburg. In a recent publication it reviews the work of Count Tolstoi, the Minister of the Interior, and says a continuance of a similar policy cannot be tolerated. "The days of

Tolstoi, the hangman," it declares, "are numbered."

A conspiracy among Servian Radicals has been discovered. A quantity of dynamite and arms were found in the possession of Radical leaders at Pozega. The Ministry is awaiting the return of King Milan before taking any decisive step in view of the defeat of the Government at the recent elections.

While the troubles in Croatia are less vigorous, the agitation is spreading to Dalmatia. Proclamations have been distributed summoning Dalmatia to make common cause with Croatia.

The Emperor William, King Alfonso, the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught witnessed the races which took place at Homburg on Sunday. Emperor William drove to Erlenbach on Saturday morning, where he met the royal guests, and proceeded with them to the field to witness the military maneuvers. Twenty-five thousand men participated. On Monday the royal party witnessed more of the maneuvers.

It is asserted that the scheme of a customs' union between Belgium and Holland is about to be effected. Bismarck having approved the scheme, it is believed to be the first step toward absorbing Holland and Belgium in the German Zollverein.

It is authoritatively announced in London that Mr. Gladstone's visit to Copenhagen had no political significance.

The London *Times*, in tracing the antecedents of O'Donnell, the assassin of Carey, shows that he is forty-five years of age and a native of County Donegal, Ireland. He served in the American war, and lived in Philadelphia and on the Canadian border. He lost his money in silver mines and Fenian bonds. Last May he returned to Ireland and consorted with Irish-Americans in London derry. He was considered a strong Nationalist, but was opposed to the Invincibles. When Carey turned informer he denounced him, and declared that he would burn him by inches. He went to the Cape to seek work because he considered America "played out." He had no idea that Carey was on board the *Kinfauns Castle* when he embarked upon her, and had never seen the informer. Mrs. Carey and other witnesses of the murder of James Carey arrived at Plymouth, Eng., on Monday. The question of O'Donnell's defense has been referred to the U. S. Legation in London, which has consulted with the British Home Secretary in regard to the matter. The hearing of O'Donnell's case was begun in London on Tuesday.

Irish National League meetings were prohibited in the counties of Clare and Limerick on Sunday. An attempt was made to hold one of the advertised meetings, but the police interfered.

Sir Edward Sullivan has taken the oath of office as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, succeeding Mr. Hugh Law, who died recently.

A meeting of the joint committee of the cotton spinners, manufacturers, and operatives of north and northeast Lancashire met at Manchester, England, on Tuesday to confer upon the depressed condition of the cotton trade. The principal object of the conference was to arrange a scale of wages. The market for cotton goods is admitted to be suffering from overproduction. It was agreed that the operatives should resume work pending further negotiations.

The rocket factories connected with the Woolwich, England, Arsenal exploded on Monday, causing serious damage to a number of buildings and the loss of two lives.

It is reported that the British Government will again enter into negotiations with the Suez Canal Company relative to the proposed new canal.

It was reported from Rome on Monday that the negotiations between France and the Vatican had reached a satisfactory conclusion. The

French Government has, it is said, restored the suppressed stipends to the Catholic clergy, and has given formal assurances of the most pacific intentions toward the Holy See.

The Vatican has authorized the Catholic Bishops who were expelled from Prussia to open negotiations with the Prussian Government for their return to their pastorates.

In a recent interview, Señor Castelar declared that he had always avoided opposing the patriotic desires of those who considered an alliance between the Bourbons and the Democracy of Spain possible. If the King resolved, during the coming crisis, on summoning the Dynastic Left and granting universal suffrage, and should the Constitution of 1869 be established, his course, he said, would be to merely continue the defence of the republic in Parliament and in the press. If, however, Señor Sagasta should continue in office, or a Conservative Cabinet be formed, he should consider that the moment had arrived for thinking of other means of action which at one time had appeared to be forever condemned. In this case, it would be necessary to establish harmony among the different factions of the Democracy.

The Egyptian Government is vigorously repressing the slave trade.

Advices from Professor Nordenskjöld say that his expedition started from Auleksivik, Greenland, on September 4, and reached a distance of 360 kilometers inland, attaining a height of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. This is the first time that human beings have penetrated so far into Greenland. The whole region is an ice desert, with no open water inland. Very valuable scientific data have been obtained.

Professor Nordenskjöld has also telegraphed the following to the Associated Press agent in London: "During my excursion on the inland ice Doctor Nathorst, with the steamer *Sjæla*, in charge of Captain Nilsson, anchored on July 27 in a bay near Cape York, 76° 5' north. The doctor was accompanied from Godhavn by an Eskimo interpreter named Hans Christian, who had met at Godhavn a party of fifteen Eskimos from Wolstenholm. They said that they had been informed by other natives that the commander of the American expedition, whose name they pronounced 'Kaslevh,' and another member of the party, which had arrived at a point north of Smith Sound, were dead, and that the rest of the expedition had returned on sledges to Littleton Island." The commander of the American expedition reported dead above is Lieutenant Greely.

A letter has been received in Stockholm, Sweden, from Lieutenant Hovgaard, commander of the *Djungfrun*, dated August 1, in which he says that if the vessel is not freed from the ice this year he intends to send home twelve men in September, and remain himself with the rest of the expedition another winter, but if the *Djungfrun* is freed from the ice he will complete a chart of the Kara Sea. In that case he hopes to reach Norway in October.

Antoine Ferdinand Joseph Plateau, the Belgian scientist, died on Wednesday at the age of eighty-two. His works are mainly on light, optics, and vision.

A terrible battle was fought before Miragoane, Hayti, during the week ending September 8, the Government troops sustaining a serious defeat. Jeremie is surrounded by a force of 3,000 men.

The crisis in Bulgaria was on Wednesday reported overcome for the present, a compromise having been effected whereby the Russian Minister continued in office, but refrained from interference with the internal politics of the country. On Thursday the resignation of the Cabinet was, however, announced. M. Zankoff has formed a new Liberal Ministry. Prince Alexander's position is declared to be unimpeachable. He has announced the restoration of the *Tirnova* Constitution.

A MACHINE JUBILEE.

THE Machine leaders had a delightful time at Richfield Springs on Wednesday week. We doubt if they were ever in a convention of any sort which gave them more genuine enjoyment. They had full control, and were able to enhance the pleasures of possession by generous displays of magnanimity, which were all the more gratifying to the givers because they cost nothing. The representatives of the Half-Breeds who caused such disaster last year by declining to vote the party ticket, were received with great effusion and given front seats. The temporary chairmanship was bestowed upon Senator Lapham, and the permanent chairmanship upon Senator Miller. Both men were rapturously applauded by the Machine delegates, and their laudable sentiments in favor of harmony and a more generous party policy were received with uproarious delight. The old ticket, which was nominated by a convention controlled by Half-Breeds in 1881, was renominated with a single change and without opposition, and a contesting Stalwart delegation was persuaded to withdraw before the Convention met, in order that the harmony might be perfect. While the few Half-Breeds present were basking in the innocent enjoyment of this reunion, the Machine managers were quietly at work strengthening their hold upon the party organization.

The thoroughness with which they did their work commands a certain admiration. They secured for themselves every substantial party advantage which it was possible to gain by the Convention, and they gave the Half-Breeds everything which was of no permanent value to anybody. The Half-Breeds had the speeches, which few persons will ever read, and they were given the ticket, whatever that may be worth. The Machine leaders have as their share an overwhelming majority in the State Committee, and absolute control of the organization in New York city. As there will be no State Convention next year, there can be no change in the State Committee till after the Presidential election. The additions made by the new apportionment give the Committee more power than ever, and it is the hope of the Stalwarts that this power will be sufficient to enable them to control the delegation to the next National Convention. At present they are not disposed to use that power in the interest of President Arthur's candidacy unless he is more "friendly" than he has been recently.

In regard to this city, the action of the Convention is precisely what the Machine wished it to be. The platform approves the plan of reorganization, and hopes "it will be persisted in, to the end that it shall embrace all Republicans in the city on equal terms and feeling." This generous but slightly vague expression of good wishes was subsequently supplemented by a resolution directing the Central Committee to carry out the plan of reorganization proposed by the Committee of Eighteen, "with such amendments as may be deemed advisable by said Committee." In other words, the city Machine is directed to reform and reorganize itself, so far as, in its own opinion, such regeneration is "deemed

advisable." Judging from the observations of the friends of the Machine, that point has already been reached, for the *Tribune*, which has zealously defended the sincerity of Chairman O'Brien and his Stalwart associates, announced a day or two ago that "reorganization has been successfully accomplished."

Having secured all they desired for the present, the Machine managers closed their jubilee with a captivating promise of reform in the remote future. They allowed the delegates to express a belief that the party conventions should be "enlarged and liberalized," and to direct the State Committee to consider the question of the "reorganization of the party on a broader basis," and submit a plan to the next State Convention—in 1885. The delight of the Stalwart statesmen over that stroke of diplomacy must be boundless. After practically depriving the masses of the Republican voters of all voice in the choice of the men who are to nominate a Presidential candidate next year, the Machine coolly remarks to the same voters: "You come and see us in 1885, and we will talk over that little matter of putting the party on a broader basis." We doubt if the authors of this cheap stratagem are so feeble-minded as to believe that they are deceiving anybody. The fact is, that they do not care for Independent help in their work of this year and next. They have little interest in their State ticket this year; and in the delicate work of packing the delegation to the National Convention, the less outside help they have the better. They have simply snatched the party organization for their own private uses, and unless the party asserts itself and forms a new and representative organization of its own, they will do about as they please with it. The performances at Richfield ought to be sufficient to convince everybody of the absurdity of thinking that any substantial reform can be secured by the action of the Machine leaders.

MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

THE English Court of Appeal has recently decided a case between husband and wife under the new Married Woman's Property Act which is not without interest in this country, as the question involved might easily arise under some of the similar statutes adopted by our States. The husband was married to a lady who had, as part of her separate estate, a house. In this for a time they lived together, but troubles arose which led him to take the somewhat unusual course of leaving his wife and setting up a separate establishment. With this possibly the wife might have been well enough satisfied; but what she did not relish was the annoying practice he soon began of coming back for little visits, after every one of which some new article of personal property was missed. The house was comprised in the marriage settlement, and the wife now took the ground that in the present state of the law her husband had no right to enter it unless she chose, and that she might direct her servants to say "Not at home" to him whenever he called. Knowing, however, that he would not himself take this view of the subject, she determined

to apply to the courts for an order restraining him from calling.

The learned justice before whom the application came granted it, and his decision has now been confirmed by the Court of Appeal. It was urged on behalf of the husband that the effect of such an order would be to grant a judicial separation, which could only be done by the Divorce Court; but to this the learned judge replied that if the husband wished his wife to live with him, all he had to do was to provide another home for her, and, if she refused to live in it, then to sue for a restitution of conjugal rights—a remedy which would no doubt be complete.

In the Court of Appeal the judges were at first rather staggered at the notion of enjoining a husband from visiting his wife; and the Master of the Rolls warned his brethren that their decision might have the effect of "altering the whole social life of England." But as they found, on looking into the matter, that there was no help for it, they granted the order, scrupulously guarding themselves, however, against any misinterpretation of their decision by refusing to say what the general principle governing this class of cases is, or whether a wife has under all circumstances a right to turn her husband out of her house.

The number of cases in which a wife who has an independent domicile will desire to exclude her husband from it without getting a divorce, is not likely to be very great, and therefore the warning of the Master of the Rolls seems more solemn than it need have been. Still, can it be said that there is a necessary connection between the right of a married woman to the separate use of her own property and the exclusion of her husband from it? The object of all laws for the security of married women's property is that their husbands shall not make away with it. They simply make general and thorough the protection which used to be imperfectly secured by means of private trusts. But no one ever dreamt of those laws being used for the purpose of excluding either husband or wife from the joint enjoyment of the house which constitutes the legal domicile of the family. It will be seen—and this was probably one cause of the hesitation of the judges—that if a wife may make such a use of the Married Woman's Property Act in England, the husband may protect his individual property from her in the same way, for he is at least fully as much master of this as she can be mistress of any separate property settled upon her. There would be something very ludicrous about a husband asking for an injunction to restrain his wife from coming to see him in his own house; and such cases would no more be likely to arise than are those rare suits in which a husband asks for a divorce on the ground of cruelty, or that his wife may be bound over to keep the peace against him. Still, they may arise, and they do undoubtedly bring up the question, which the judges in this case seem to have ingeniously dodged, how far, if at all, the very extensive property rights which in England and the United States have been given to married women, affect the old legal theories of the

relation of husband and wife. It is certainly not going very far to maintain that they cannot ever be treated by the law as total strangers to one another. The home of one must be the home of the other, unless we are prepared to take the view that marriage has ceased to constitute a status at all, and that a man, his wife, and their children are merely so many individuals who happen to be accidentally living under the same roof. But this theory of the married state has not yet made its appearance in any legal works of authority on the subject, and it is a theory which has so little support in the actual facts of the relation that it is never likely to gain great favor among either wives or husbands. If it did it would certainly alter social life in many remarkable and novel ways.

POPULAR MURDERS.

O'DONNELL's disgust with the lack of financial support which the Irish people are giving him for murdering Carey is not at all surprising. Nothing has done more to give him an exaggerated idea of both the nature and importance of his deed than the conduct of the British authorities and the tone of the English papers. We pointed out at the time of the shooting that the papers were playing into the hands of the violent portion of the Irish agitators by treating O'Donnell's act as a sign of the power and discipline of the Irish secret societies. Our theory at that time was that O'Donnell was not the agent of the Invincibles or any other organization, but had killed Carey from sudden impulse upon discovering who he was. The act was one which many an impulsive Irishman would have committed under similar circumstances, and, instead of showing the perfection of the Irish secret organizations, merely gave a fresh illustration of what everybody knew before, that all Irishmen hate informers as the worst enemies of their country.

The explanations which O'Donnell himself has given sustain this theory completely. He was represented at first as saying that he had killed Carey in self-defence, but when he reached London and found that no money had been raised by the people of Ireland for his defence, his impulsiveness again got the better of him, and he blurted out the truth by speaking of his deed as the "most popular murder since the shooting of Constable Talbot." That he should place this estimate upon it was not unnatural in view of the curious flurry which the English press and authorities have exhibited about it. They have taken the ground that the whole Irish people were behind him and were making a hero of him. Instead of allowing him to be brought to England quietly, every movement which was made with him was announced, and the precise date of his arrival in London was published. Then extraordinary precautions were taken to guard against attempts by his countrymen to capture him, and he was borne to prison with a police and military escort as intricate and formidable as that which surrounds the Czar of Russia in his progress through the streets of St. Petersburg. When he was safely housed the English public was informed of the fact, and the announcement

was made that there had been plans by Irish secret societies for his deliverance, but they had been baffled by the vigilance of the authorities.

That O'Donnell's act was popular among Irish people everywhere is not to be questioned. They were so rejoiced at having Carey killed that they overlooked the fact that in killing him O'Donnell was just as guilty of murder as he would have been had he shot an innocent man. Where the English authorities have erred, in our opinion, is in mistaking this perfectly natural feeling as a fresh indication of the implacable hostility of all Irishmen to everything pertaining to English rule, and in persistently treating O'Donnell's act as that of an organized conspiracy. Nobody ever had any sympathy for Carey, and Irishmen were not the only people who were glad when he was shot. In such cases popular sentiment, tacitly at least, sustains the conduct of the slayer. We had an illustration of it in this country when Sergeant Mason attempted to shoot Guiteau. That act was a gross breach of military discipline, and if it had succeeded would have been murder; yet so strong was popular sentiment in support of it that a great outcry was raised against the punishment which was justly decreed to Mason, and he was for a time lifted almost into heroism.

That there was nothing more formidable than this unorganized sentiment behind O'Donnell is shown in no way more clearly than by the failure which he complains of to raise money for his defence. No action whatever has been taken for that end by any Irish society either in Ireland or elsewhere. In this country the *Irish World* started a voluntary subscription fund a few weeks ago, and this now amounts to \$6,040. But this proceeds from no organization, secret or otherwise. It is noticeable that, in its efforts to stimulate subscriptions, the *Irish World* calls attention to the precautions which were taken to protect O'Donnell in London as evidence of the fear which the British Government has of him. If O'Donnell had been brought back to London secretly, tried and executed without excitement and as expeditiously as possible, there would be very much less chance of the Irish nation making a hero of him than there is now.

BISMARCK'S COALITION.

It has now become almost certain—the press of all Europe takes this view—that the late journeys and meetings of princes and diplomats signified something more than summer recreation and exchange of courtesies, or soundings available for a future day, that they were intended to effect, and did effect, a widening and strengthening of the alliance entered into by Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1879, and expanded into a triple covenant by the accession of Italy last year. It is no longer doubted that Prince Bismarck and Count Károlyi (who walks faithfully in the footsteps of Count Andrassy) have succeeded in converting King Milan, of Servia, into a pronounced ally, in spite of the Russian leanings of his people; in persuading King Charles, of Rumania, and his minister,

Joan Bratiano, that it is dangerous for their Romance Kingdom to yield to Slavic advances, baited with the prospect of annexations at the expense of Hungary, and in inducing Alfonso of Spain to offer co-operation against France in return for protection against her threatening Republicanism. Thus Russia has been deserted by the two Danubian states which she raised by her war of 1877 & from the condition of tributary principalities into that of independent kingdoms, and she can find but scanty comfort in the sincere gratitude of little Montenegro, and the wavering allegiance of semi-independent Bulgaria, while France, abandoned by both her kindred neighbors south of the Alps and the Pyrenees, is now perfectly isolated.

The question arises, What are all these efforts of diplomacy for? What is the object of this coalition, sanctioned or unsanctioned by written agreements, of almost all Central and Southern Europe? Is a war of conquest meditated by the man of "blood and iron" against Russia or France? The new allies have nothing to gain by such a war, and the provocation of the Slavic Empire to a desperate struggle would almost surely bring about the ruin of Rumania and the downfall of Milan's throne, while an invasion of the French Republic would rouse all the revolutionary passions of Spain and Italy, and kindle a conflagration of incalculable extent. Besides, there is no reason to assume that the Court of Berlin mediates fresh conquest. All the traditions of the House of Hohenzollern militate against such an assumption. The sword of Prussia—a conquering sword indeed—has uniformly rested for a long time after each annexation it achieved. After rapidly swallowing her prey Prussia has always wisely allowed herself sufficient time for digestion and assimilation. It was only for defence that Frederick the Great fought the second Silesian and the Seven Years' War after grasping Silesia in 1740. His second annexation, that of a portion of Poland, took place after the lapse of thirty years. Other portions of the same country were taken by his successor more than twenty years later. The wars with revolutionary France and Napoleon, though beginning with aggression, were defensive in their character. The annexation of half of Saxony, which crowned them in 1815, was followed by forty years of abstinence, and it was owing to the recklessness of Napoleon III that Prussia's grand acquisitions of 1866 were so speedily followed by a triumphant war with his own country. Germany will probably first assimilate Alsace Lorraine, and complete her own unification, before she attempts new expansion eastward or westward—unless forced to act differently by events more or less unforeseen.

On the other hand, does France or Russia, or do both combined, menace the peace of Europe with imminent war? By no means. France has—partly, perhaps, from fear of her own dangerous *velléités de revanche*—plunged into African and Asian expeditions which render her completely harmless on the side of the Rhine or the Alps; and Russia is still too much distracted and paralyzed by her internal revolutionary sores to think seriously of carrying the banner of Panslavism across the

Austrian or Rumanian border in the immediate future. The military dream of the Skobeleffs, Tchernayeffs, and Gurkos requires time and a French alliance, which is now impossible, for its realization. It is true, telegraphic news of the latest date speaks of extensive Russian military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers; of tenders asked for 36,000 military beds; of steamers prepared on the Black Sea for the transportation of ammunition, troops, and provisions; of two army corps distributed between the Vistula and the Bug. But a great deal of this is undoubtedly mythical. So far from secretly intriguing at Paris for a hostile combination against Germany, the Russian Government betrays, through the voice of its most trusted organs in Moscow and St. Petersburg, a hostile feeling toward the French Republic, which can only be accounted for by a contemptuous abandonment of all hope of an alliance with her.

The most plausible explanation of Bismarck's activity in drawing so many satellites into the sphere of his original Austro German combination is that he is taking precautions against perturbations of the Continental order not now imminent, but likely, if unprevented, to proceed from the inordinate desire of France for revenge, and from Russia's fanatical belief in her "manifest destiny" as the Slavic ruler of all Eastern Europe. The coalition is to be purely defensive, but so powerful as to render any attempt to assail any one of its members an act of madness. It aims to anticipate such attempts, to stifle schemes dangerous to the peace of Europe in their incipiency, and to give a different direction to the passion for military achievements agitating the French and the Russians. Let France extend her Algerian and Tunisian borders, establish a protectorate over Madagascar, seize all Annam, and fight China; let Russia suppress Khiva and Bokhara, subdue Herat, and seize Corea—the coalition will look on with complacency, for such an expansion in Africa or Asia will only secure peace and Austro-German predominance in the centre and the peninsulas of Europe. What the precise stipulations are on which this immense peace structure is to rest, or whether there are any literally binding stipulations, the journalistic world has not yet ascertained. That, supported by it, Bismarck can, at a propitious moment, diplomatically concert, or even decree, a general disarmament in Europe, and may possibly do it, is a very pleasant perspective. On the other hand, it is certain that the peaceful character and tendency of his great diplomatic work will not prevent him, if he sees fit to do so, from pouncing upon Russian Poland, wresting a part of it, adding it to Austrian Silesia or giving it to the King of Saxony in exchange for his kingdom, and thus conquering by the sword a new guarantee of peace.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

THE recent announcement that Mr. Howells and Mark Twain were going to bring out a book on "American humor" has drawn from the *Tribune* the following criticism:

"We are inclined to think that the queer article which is popularly supposed to be

'American humor' has been exalted overmuch. It is often anything but humor; sometimes it is broad farce—the caper of the clown; and not seldom it is a coarse trifling with things which ought to be sacred—a trifling which impels laughter only by its unexpectedness rather than by any other amusing quality. Of this kind of wit Mark Twain has proved himself a master; and the report that he is engaged in writing a book on 'American Humor' is not surprising. That Mr. W. D. Howells is to be his collaborator in this work is rather startling information. The harnessing together of the dromedary and the mettled coursier is not always a safe or pleasant experiment for the Arabian. But if the accomplished author of '*A Modern Instance*' will devote himself to carefully cutting out of the MS. all that peculiar kind of merry-making which Mr. Clemens has been used to put forth as characteristically 'American,' the public will be gainers by the conjunction."

The comparison of Mark Twain to a dromedary in this curiously "spiked" team is a little singular, for the dromedary is the last animal of the whole menagerie that would suggest to most people the capers of the clown or a tendency to trifle coarsely with things that ought to be sacred; but whether or no Mark Twain is open to the charge of imitating the dromedary in these practices, granting the animal to be addicted to them, the paragraph itself seems an example of that humor which impels laughter by its unexpectedness. Of the fact, however, that the peculiar kind of American humor which the writer has in mind has been overdone, we think there can be no doubt.

If we go back a hundred years to the pioneer period of American development, we reach a time when American humor did not exist, or, what is the same thing, was not recognized as existing. Mrs. Trollope found it as scarce as Artemus Ward did monarchy in Canada; and Captain Basil Hall's travels show clearly enough why its germs were unrecognized, even where these had already sprouted. The American people of that day were serious people, and jested with grave faces, and everybody who has given much attention to the subject of humor knows that those who do this run the risk of not being understood. This undoubtedly partly accounts for the curious fact that Captain Hall, when informed by one of his Yankee hosts, in reply to a question as to the amount of thunder and lightning to be met with in New Hampshire or Vermont—that considering the population there was a good deal—should have put the answer down as an illustration of the stupidity of the inhabitants. Partly, also, it must be admitted that there was something very local and American about this particular joke—a joke such as Captain Hall would not have encountered in France, or Germany, or Italy, or England at that day, and one, therefore, which it is only natural that he should have been unprepared to appreciate. For there is a great deal in the proper preparation for a joke, the "prosperity" of humor having long ago been observed not to be at the command of the producer. Then, too, one reason why there was a long delay about recognizing the existence of American humor was, that humor itself did not occupy the important place in the moral economy of the world that it does now. If we go back to the time of Lamb, we find him for a considerable period in possession of the whole field. He perhaps did not recognize the

fact that the modern world, with the eager, feverish rush of its life, its nervousness, its irritability, its sudden turns and surprises of fortune, would need more laughter than the steady old world which it succeeded; for he cared in reality very little about the modern world. But he was the first great modern humorist, and such was the condition of the market in his day that he had a monopoly of what thousands now reap a harvest from. The condition of humor as he found it, its limited extent and shop-worn quality, may be inferred from the fact that he seriously declared—and was, for all we know, right in declaring—that the best joke down to his time was the Joe Miller first set afloat, if we remember right, by Bacon or Sir Thomas More, consisting in the inquiry addressed to a boy carrying a hare: Is that your own hare or a wig? And there has been a great deal of serious discussion among English writers on wit and humor, from Lamb's time down to our own, whether this is not really the most valuable jest in the language.

When it was once discovered that there was any American humor, attempts were made to analyze and classify it, and to distinguish it from other kinds, especially the English; but as nobody has ever succeeded very well in analyzing humor itself, or distinguishing it from wit, it is not very surprising that the attempt met with no great success. Mr. Lowell, whose judgment about such a matter is worth a great deal, has frequently maintained that the essence of American humor consists in exaggeration; but he has himself concentrated more native humor into the 'Biglow Papers' than is to be found in any other book we have, and yet no one would say that the peculiarity of that variety of it was exaggeration.

But the "American humor" which now goes by the name, and has attracted such world-wide notoriety, is not, properly speaking, literary humor at all. It has about the same relation to literature that the negro minstrels or Harrigan and Hart have to the drama. It was begun by Artemus Ward, and has been perpetuated by a long line of jesters, funny men, clowns, or whatever they may be called, who stand in somewhat the same relation to the public that the jesters of the pre-literary period did to the private employers in whose retinue they served. They say funny things, or serious things, or idiotic things, but say them in public for the benefit of the vast audience which reads the newspapers. It is newspaper humor, rather than American humor, and though the fashion began in this country, it might easily be adopted, one would think, in England, where it is liked so much. Artemus Ward and Josh Billings, we should say, represent it in its earlier and purer state, and now it is represented by a dozen paragraphers, whose jokes make us laugh very often for the same reason that the sight of a man chasing his hat in a high wind will always amuse the bystanders—a fact for the true explanation of which we should have to plunge deep into the recesses of the human heart.

"THE IRISH QUESTION."

DUBLIN, September 8.

BY YOUR PAPERS just to hand, Lord Coleridge is reported to have said to an interviewer in New York: "When I left England the Irish question and the Irish people were in the usual condition—nothing seems to affect them or bring matters any nearer to adjustment." When a great and learned and, I presume, fair-minded man like Lord Coleridge thus expresses himself, it is plain that even he does not know what the "Irish question" is. The mass of Englishmen, and Americans much more, may therefore be excused if they find themselves in a somewhat similar difficulty. England, serene in the belief that every country under her rule must necessarily be well governed and ought to be happy, but for the inherent "cussedness" of its inhabitants, worried and distracted by Irish clamor, rouses herself from time to time to find that everything is not all right in this melancholy and benighted island. She then honestly, though much against her natural inclination, sets herself to consider what it is all about; seizes upon some practical grievance, evolves out of her own consciousness a remedy therefor, and, when this is settled to her complete satisfaction, congratulates herself that all is then done that can be done—that in a few years at the furthest Ireland will be singing "Rule Britannia," and will, like Scotland, have settled down in happy contentment. Time after time, if not always, it has been so. Turning over some old volumes of an English newspaper, the other day, I lighted upon the period of O'Connell's death (May, 1847). A "poem" reflected the tone of the leading article. O'Connell, it appeared, while a man perhaps of some ability and sincerity, was a demagogue who, leading the people from the paths of peaceful progress, plunged them into an abyss of vicious agitation.

"We all were equal in the law's calm eye,
The last link of coercion's penal chain
Was burst; and men spoke not of days gone by,
But yearned to crown with joy fair Erin's plain.

"Oh, better thousand fold it would have been
For him, his country, and the empire wide,
To crown with industry the island green,
Flinging with scorn fierce politics aside—

"Calling the vast resources of the land
Forth from their fatal lethargy, and giving
To Athlone's sympathy the heart and hand,
All mutual wrongs forgetting and forgiving."

This doggerel, read in the light of the history of the past thirty-six years in Ireland, is not without a certain grim humor. It expressed the feelings of liberal Englishmen of 1847, as it would have done those of every year since, and as doubtless it expresses the feelings of Lord Coleridge at present. "Yes, the past has been very bad, *peccarimus*; but now we have done our duty; now we are fully alive to the necessities of the situation; we are now all equal in the law's calm eye—the last link of coercion's penal chain is burst—let us proceed to crown with joy fair Erin's plain." Our friends are very much astonished that we do not proceed to the proposed festival. They are not a little shocked and disgusted when, in a few years more, their contentment and self-satisfaction regarding their handiwork in the "island green" are again disturbed. They are anxious, if not ever, doing what they think should settle the question. They have continually occasion to bewail the tortuous and unreasonable Irish character which will not acknowledge that the question is settled, and which still breaks out into troublesome clamor.

Meanwhile England persistently ignores the reiterated and declared convictions of the acknowledged leaders of Irish public opinion. They have never deceived her in the matter. They have always (gladly at heart, if perhaps often ungraciously in demeanor) accepted each

reform which England has passed or helped them to pass; but they have never deceived her as to what they believed was fundamentally necessary for the contentment, happiness, and prosperity of Ireland. If Englishmen persist in claiming for their reforms a finality which Irishmen have never accorded to them, they have surely no ground for accusing Irish statesmen and reformers of disingenuousness. The burthen of such Irish public opinion from William III's time to the present has been the same. Molyneux and Swift and Lucas, Flood and Grattan, O'Connell and Butt and Parnell have spoken with the same voice. In 1698 Molyneux writes: "We have heard great outcries, and deservedly, on breaking the Edict of Nantes, and other stipulations; how far the breaking of our Constitution, which has been of 500 years' standing, exceeds that, I leave the world to judge." In 1880 Mr. Parnell says: "I would not have taken off my coat and gone to this work if I had not known that we were laying the foundation in this movement for the regeneration of our legislative independence." There has never been any deception in this respect. Statesmen after statesmen, one school of reformers after another, upon both sides of the Irish Sea, have believed or persuaded themselves that the reforms they agitated and achieved would content us. But still the prominent leaders of Irish opinion have maintained that there can be no peace until in some way the longing for Irish autonomy is satisfied; that no minor reforms of any kind will suffice—that that equality of rights and privileges which the conscience of modern statesmanship will demand, and which cannot long be withheld from Ireland, will, instead of settling the matter, be but a stronger lever in the hands of Ireland to attain what she desires and claims as her right. And the sentiments of these leaders of Irish public opinion have further been in complete accord in this respect—that it is not separation they desire, but an arrangement which, while quenching the Irish thirst for nationality, would lead to a real and permanent union between the countries—in Grattan's words, "United *quoad* nature—distinct *quoad* legislation." It is fair to argue that effectively ministering to the spirit of Irish nationality would tend toward separation. Count Cavour believed this, and so does the school of the London *Spectator*. I do not think it would. But it is unfair to say that men like O'Connell, Butt, and Parnell, who worked and are working for an autonomy which they believe would lead to real union (such a union as exists between your States), are working for separation (such as the Confederates fought for). Persistently and in the face of repeated denial to attribute this motive confuses the real issue. I do not blame the present expatriates of Irish public opinion—men like Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt, whose views on the subject are well known to all who are intimate with them—if they have latterly given up all public definition of what they mean by Irish nationality. Mr. Parnell's early protestations were not believed. The protestations of their predecessors were never believed—until they were dead. If Parnell was struck off the bench of magistrates, Grattan was struck off the Privy Council. Men owe something to their own self-respect and pride. The support accorded to Emmet, and Smith O'Brien, and John Mitchel, and the Fenians, and the love with which their memory is cherished, is no argument to the contrary. The condition of affairs here has been so intolerable that men have welcomed any change, and will continue to venerate any men who disinterestedly have sought to effect a change.

With the exception of a short interval under Cromwell, Ireland had a separate Parliament, such as it was, from the day the Anglo-Normans established their power here until the year 1801. The right had seldom been more infringed and outraged than in the early part of the last century. Grattan accomplished the task for which his predecessors had striven. Irish independence was solemnly ratified by Great Britain. Its ruin was accomplished by the same statesmanship that sought to ruin your country. The arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland in 1782 would indeed have required modification, but the "Union" was an infamous transaction which will ever be regarded with shame by the Irish people, and against which the mass of them have never ceased to protest. That is the Irish question. "Nothing seems to affect them, or bring matters any nearer to adjustment," says Lord Coleridge. So it would be if you knocked down a man and deprived him of his liberty and fortune the sixpences you doled out to him would never seem to affect him or bring matters any nearer to adjustment. So it would now be said regarding the South, if after the war the North, attempting to legislate for her paternalistically, had destroyed her legislatures and ruled autocratically by Northern politicians selected so as to be of different religion and feelings from the States they governed. Nothing you could do would seem to affect them or bring matters any nearer to adjustment. You would be in constant difficulty. You would be eternally worried, striving to find out what they wanted, and to manage for them. And the more you did for them the less they would be grateful or contented. In the history of the world there have perhaps been no more signal instances of "how to do" and "how not to do" than in your management of the Southern question and the British management of the Irish question. It affords a striking comment upon the flattery we Europeans are prone to lay to ourselves—that our trained and aristocratic statesmanship, drawn from the emprise of long lineage, wide culture, and absence from sordid care, is more likely to be wise and effective in the management of men than the rough-and-tumble evolution of an "half-educated democracy."

Mankind will always be agitated by fresh needs, and "questions," and "causes." There will always be contending parties and interests. But it is impossible to believe that the dislocation and unrest existent in Ireland can permanently continue. Liberty cannot be permanently withheld from a people open to all the influences derived from the closest contact with the two freest and most reasonable nations in the world. The Irish question, then, is this: Will independence and contentment come through complete absorption in "England" or the "United Kingdom," as independence and contentment have come to Normandy and Provence through absorption into "France"; or must they come through becoming an autonomous "Ireland," a portion of the British Empire? That they can come only in the latter way, if they are not eventually to come through separation, is the conviction of Irish Nationalists.

This Irish question is too serious to be made light of, or to seek to conceal the difficulties attendant on its settlement. These difficulties have never been more clearly or more fairly put than by Professor Bryce, M. P., in the *Century* for last June. It cannot be too clearly borne in mind that fully one-fourth of the inhabitants of Ireland—the best educated and the most wealthy—are in favor of a continuance of the present arrangement. It was they who a century ago supported Grattan and manned the Volunteers. If they were brought round to con-

done and approve the act of Union, may not the other three-fourths come round in another century? But in weighing their possible attitude in the future it is well to bear in mind that they are attracted to England less by affection than by fear of their fellow-countrymen. A few years ago I met in a Swiss valley one of our fierce Irish Conservatives; and we spoke as men do abroad who at home only know each other by appearance. "Here at least we may speak the truth—no one can overhear us," he remarked; "don't you know very well we would be all Home Rulers but for fear of the Papists?" Will this fear of the "Papists" continue a permanent force? On the other hand, in so far as Ireland has any concentrated power outside her own limits it is on the side of the Nationalists. It may be necessary for the peace and happiness of the British Empire that a persistent effort should be made to crush out Irish aspirations. To us the task appears hopeless. Since the French Revolution it has not been possible permanently to crush national aspirations existent prior thereto. Great Britain underrates her power when she fears that with the army and navy in the hands of an Imperial Legislature in London anything a local Irish Parliament could do would lead to separation. Many Irishmen, it is true, now advocate separation. They have no rights which Englishmen are bound to respect. Were rights granted and aspirations respected, it would appear reasonable to expect that Ireland would soon respect and love a flag and power under which were guaranteed peace, security, and honor.

D. B.

THE GOVERNMENT RAID ON THE HAMBURG DISTILLERS.

BERLIN, August 26.

A FEW days ago, on the 21st inst., the Reichstag was quite unexpectedly called to meet on the 29th inst. in extra session for the sole purpose of ratifying the new commercial treaty with Spain. Although this reason is not officially announced, there is no other public question to be settled, and it is expected that the Reichstag will transact its business in a few days.

Surprising as this announcement is, the previous history of the treaty and the hesitation about its transmission to the Reichstag are still more surprising. They form an interesting chapter of our political life, and are characteristic of the regard which is paid to the plainest paragraphs of the Constitution. The latter, in article 11, prescribes that all commercial, consular, and diplomatic treaties with foreign Powers, in order to become valid, must be submitted to and adopted by the Federal Council as well as by the Reichstag. Without their sanction such an act is only a draft which has no binding power whatever. What, now, did the Government do in the face of this clear provision?

The Reichstag had closed its session on June 12, and, after long and for some time fruitless negotiations, on July 12 a new treaty with Spain had finally been concluded. On the whole, it is favorable, and offers a great many advantages for different branches of trade. Besides, it is based on the principle of the most favored nation, and thus well adapted to further the commercial relations of both countries. Now our old treaty with Spain had expired on March 12, and it was the great desideratum of all parties concerned to have the new treaty carried into effect as soon as possible. The Government, however, allowed weeks to pass without doing anything. The official and officious press only engaged in a lively debate as to how the matter ought to be treated. The answer was very simple, and would have been given by convoking the Federal Council and the

Reichstag and asking their sanction. Some of these papers, however, rather timidly objected to this mode of proceeding, as the co-operation of the Reichstag might lead to rather disagreeable consequences and imperil the whole treaty, while others were of the opinion that the Government might act independently of Parliamentary consent. The Liberal press unanimously protested against this violation of the Constitution, and argued that the Chancellor and his subordinates were peculiarly responsible for any damage which might follow from their arbitrariness.

In the midst of these quarrels, viz., on August 9, the *Reichsanzeiger*, the official paper, published a note in which Herr Burchard, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said that on the strength of an agreement with Spain, a part of the tariff would temporarily take effect until the whole treaty was ratified. Thereupon a new and lively controversy sprung up on the bearing and importance of this agreement as well as on its constitutional validity. The press organs of all parties, including even the Conservatives and the Ultramontanes, declared this expedient unconstitutional, and differed only in the tone with which they urged their views. The Government, however, did not deign to answer any question which was put to it in this regard, and the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Bismarck's organ) even went so far as to declare that the understanding with Spain was a mere administrative measure, and an expedient with which the Reichstag had nothing to do. This sort of pleading created general indignation. Last week Minister Boetticher, a gentleman of great tact and peaceful disposition, returned to Berlin. To appease the excited feelings he insisted on the convocation of the Reichstag, and carried his point without even an objection from Bismarck.

There is not the least doubt that the Federal Council will ratify the treaty within twenty-four hours. Even the representative of Hamburg, well drilled in his obedience to Bismarck, will not offer any resistance. The Reichstag, also, would probably consent without long debating if the treaty, unobjectionable in itself, had not an appendix which is likely to raise a great many objections and give vent to bitter feelings. In all parliamentary bodies, the majority, for two reasons, do not care much to discuss a treaty with foreign Powers—firstly, because they have to adopt it unconditionally, and therefore only in an extreme emergency interfere with the work of the diplomats; and secondly, because they do not know much about foreign matters. So it has been and is also with us; but in the present instance a discussion on the legality of the Government's actions, and especially on the appendix with which the treaty is saddled, may be confidently looked for. This memorandum says in substance that, on the strength of a declaration of the Spanish Plenipotentiary, only such alcohol shall be treated as of German origin and taxed accordingly (viz.: 17.35 pesetas per hectolitre) as has been manufactured in Germany from German spirits; while if distilled from foreign (i. e., Russian) raw material, it will have to pay 20 pesetas, or a duty of about 25 cents more per hectolitre. And to this shocking proposition the German negotiator nodded assent.

It is the city of Hamburg whose export of alcohol is aimed at by this exception from the rule. The old Hanse town has for years had a large and profitable spirit trade with Spain. Not belonging to the Zollverein, it imported Russian spirits duty free, and having rectified them exported the alcohol to Spain, where it is used in the preparation of the native wine. Hamburg

has five large establishments with a considerable capital and all the modern improvements. It is the largest buyer of spirits in Germany, and has built up a flourishing trade which grows from year to year. The larger the purchase of Russian spirits, however, became, the better customer was Hamburg for German spirits. Thus it imported in six years (1877-1882) 993,886 hectolitres of Russian spirits, valued at 38,563,890 marks, and 2,578,370 hectolitres of the same German article, valued at 111,476,650 marks. But our rectifiers, considering their interest jeopardized by the Hamburg competition, finally succeeded in gaining over the distillers, of whom a majority belong to the landed aristocracy, and, by driving Russian spirits from the German market, imagined that they could get entirely rid of it. There is every reason to presume that the Government met them half way. Not daring openly to betray the interest of the largest seaport of the Continent, it suggested the maltreatment of Hamburg to the Spanish negotiator, who was not in the least concerned at having one part of Germany worse dealt with than the other.

One thing is certain: if the agrarians carry their point, the Hamburg spirit export will be doomed, for it will no longer be able to compete with other manufacturers and countries. The difference in price of rectified spirits ranges between 40 and 55 marks for 100 litres. The profits are small, and turn between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent., as the article is cash, and in general a very safe one. The excess of 2.65 pesetas (=2.25 marks) which Hamburg will have to pay more than the rest of Germany, if the treaty with its appendix goes into operation, is consequently between 4 per cent. and 6 per cent., and too great to allow a paying business. Hamburg, therefore, will not be able to maintain its former supremacy in this article; its shipping interest will also suffer enormously, and its standing in the world's marts be affected.

Russian spirits will of course not be driven from the international market. Spain needs them and pays the highest prices for them. New rectifying distilleries will be built in Sweden and Norway or Belgium, with the Governments of which countries Spain also has a treaty according to which the duty on alcohol does not amount to more than 17.65 pesetas. The German distillers will lose an excellent customer, and the smaller the number of rectifiers becomes, the greater will be the competition of the distillers and the cheaper will they have to sell their product. Thus Hamburg will lose, the Prussian rectifiers will not gain, and only our neighbors, who are more shrewd than we are, will profit by our suicidal policy.

+ + +

BERLIN, September 8.

THIS time the extraordinary session of the Reichstag was a really short one. All its business was despatched in four days, viz., from August 29 to September 1. The apprehensions that it would be loaded with other bills besides the Spanish treaty were fortunately not realized. Besides this one, only a treaty with the Powers bordering on the German Sea, for the protection of the fisheries there, was passed without debate, as it was well drawn and met a long-felt necessity. The Spanish treaty was not as thoroughly discussed and investigated in the House as it would have been in a special committee to which the Liberals proposed to refer it, but were outvoted. Thus the chief objections and doubts remained unanswered. It was, for instance, believed that the appendix to the treaty which excepts the Hamburg spirit export from the benefit of the conventional tariff had not been laid before the Senate of that free city, which in

its ignorance assented to the treaty with the appendix. In the committee all sorts of inquiry would have sifted the matter; in the public session of the House itself, the member of the Bundesrat for Hamburg, as well as the Imperial Secretary of Foreign Affairs, refused to answer. In short, the most important parts of the treaty are kept secret, while enough is known to prove the inefficiency and incapacity of our negotiators. It is apparent that Germany granted almost everything and gained little. If Philip II., at the height of his power, had condescended to conclude such a treaty with the then poor Marquis of Brandenburg, the latter would have obtained fairer terms. There is one consolation: the treaty will last only three years. But why then make it?—I hear you object. The pity is that every international treaty is considered as an indivisible whole, which must stand or fall as such. It therefore rarely occurs that such a treaty is rejected, as the improvements on the old state of things and new advantages usually counterbalance its drawbacks and shortcomings.

The sharpest and fiercest debate sprung up about the question of indemnity, which, in the opening imperial message, was asked for by the ministers. Instead, however, of submitting a bill incorporating the main features of their demand, they left it to the Reichstag to draw one, which they promised to accept if it suited their views. Thereupon a minority refused to act in the premises, and left the consequences of the failure of an indemnity bill to the Government; the majority, however, finally succeeded in a compromise which suited the ministers and also met the approval of the Bundesrat. Thus the letter of the Constitution at least was upheld, and I hope the ministers will draw a lesson for the future from the proceedings.

The Cabinet cut a very poor figure in the debate. Bismarck being absent, his subordinates did not know what to do, and in the last hour whispered together to concert some common action. They even resorted to the shallowest subterfuges—kept silent when they ought to have defended themselves, and, harassed on all sides, pleaded for politer treatment. It would have been accorded them from the beginning if they had not tried to pick quarrels where there was not the least reason for them. These ministers do not command the respect of the Reichstag, for they are too weak and too dependent upon their master and maker: they do not dare to utter a single word without his authorization. The Bundesrat is of about the same metal. The Spanish treaty, with its appendix, was passed by these so-called representatives of the single States in fifteen minutes. They are whipped in by one of Bismarck's lieutenants. On the whole, they seem to be anxious to imitate the example set them by the old Frankfort Bundestag, which marched at the dictates of Austria.

It is often asked, What will befall the course of public affairs when Bismarck is gone? He has no trusted colleague, no disciple upon whose shoulders his mantle could fall. The Chancellor is so dictatorial and autocratic that he does not even suffer a discussion of his plans: his subordinates have to execute them blindly. He receives no check from the Emperor. The old gentleman is daily sinking more in health, and has lost his memory for almost everything except his army and its generals. When his counsellors report to him, he soon falls asleep or confounds everything. He is daily driven out, taken to theatres, interviews, parades, and watering-places—in short, the comedy is kept up with apparent seriousness. Thus Bismarck has the field to himself, and does as he pleases.

On the 4th instant an election to the Reichstag took place in Torgau-Liebenwerda (a district of

the Prussian province of Saxony), which has a long history of its own, and for months was awaited with general interest. In the late short session of the Reichstag the Liberals also brought in an interpellation of the Prussian Minister of the Interior on this subject, and thereby created as much merriment as anger. Being sure that the case will interest your readers, I will state it in a few words, especially as it is characteristic of the so-called constitutional views of our ministers. The election of the Conservative representative of said district on February 13 had been declared null and void, on the ground of gross frauds and irregularities. The Constitution prescribes that in such a case a new election must be ordered forthwith (*sofort*). Instead of complying with the law, Minister von Puttkamer ordered a new election to take place on July 4, viz., nearly five months after the nullification of the first election, yet even so did not hold it at the appointed date, postponing it again to the 4th inst. Thus the district had been from October, 1881, to February, 1883, without a legally-elected deputy, and nearly seven months without any at all. Puttkamer, when first asked by a deputy how he understood the word *forthwith*, coolly answered that in his eyes it meant a reasonable time, not too far off; but in the Reichstag he had to account for the reasons which on June 19 had led him arbitrarily to postpone the election from July 4 to September 4. Now, hear his justification. The summer had been so dry, he said, that he expected an early rye harvest in the beginning of July, and therefore thought it in the interest of the farmers, who constitute the majority of the district, not to worry them with political duties. Minister von Boetticher, on the contrary, excused himself on the plea that on June 19 (or a fortnight before the date fixed) he had apprehended large inundations in that district, which would ruin the hay crop, and for this reason had acquiesced in his colleague's resolution. Which motive was the true one—hay and inundations, or rye and drought? Both are worth as much as the further excuse of Herr von Puttkamer, who pleaded the appeal of the inhabitants of the district for the postponement of the election, and, when more closely interrogated, could not name a single one. The postponement was of course only ordered in the interest of the Conservative party, which in July would have had to dispense with the greater part of the agricultural vote. Now the election has taken place, but the Liberal candidate has triumphed by nearly a two thirds' majority, while his opponents are laughed at for their vain efforts. In the recent debates a member proposed to give both ministers occupation as weather clerks in the Observatory, as they could make rain and sunshine at the same time. ***

universities is printed; and must pass an examination. In Germany the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is as much a professional degree as that in theology, law, or medicine. When this degree was first transferred to this country, the conditions under which it was conferred were rigidly maintained here. *But meanwhile the practice has been established of giving the degrees honoris causa*, and this practice has widely increased."

This language can have but one meaning—namely, that the degree of Ph.D. is not conferred in Germany *honoris causa* on native Germans. The "Answer" to the "Memorial," per contra, shows that that degree is so conferred, that it is given so frequently that Mommsen raised a great outcry about it; that, as Dreyfus-Brisac shows, it was so conferred on eighteen persons in one year, even by the University of Bonn; that the custom of so conferring it is so general that the distinguished Sanscrit scholar, Professor Roth, speaks of it as "zu einer bloßen Ehrensache geworden"; that since the decree of Dec. 12, 1866, the degree of Ph.D., so far from being a professional degree, has not been necessary for admission to any position in Prussia whatever; and, finally, that the theory and the practice of the University of Michigan are in strict accordance with the methods that prevail in Germany.

These positions can hardly be overthrown by a mere discussion of the circumstances under which any particular degrees at Bonn or elsewhere were given. To talk about *why* they were given is a singular way of proving that they were not given. The question is not *why*, but *whether*. X

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 27, 1883.

THE CRITICS OF MR. C. F. ADAMS, JR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION

SIR: A hot shot was thrown into the camp of the classicists in education when Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., delivered his Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard. The return fire has not been wanting in vigor, but among the big guns that have replied are some smooth bores and blunderbusses, which have shot very wide of Mr. Adams's position. In spite of the pains which the speaker took to prevent misapprehension, many of his critics have failed to recognize the scope of the address, and have imputed to him views which he expressly disavowed. He did not come upon the platform to argue the case against the dead languages in the way in which it has so often been done; but being convinced that, as he expressed it, "not one man in ten thousand can contribute anything to this discussion in the way of more profound views or deeper insight," he came to tell what he had seen of the failure of the traditional education in modern life. In doing this he did not attempt to give the experience of a large number of men, nor of any in regard to whom his knowledge was incomplete or untrustworthy. Fault has been found with Mr. Adams for not considering in his address the recent Berlin University report. But why should he have done so? His task was the perfectly definite one of reporting the experience of those with whose history he was better acquainted than any one else. The critics might as well have taken to task the compiler of the Berlin report for not considering in it the experience of certain graduates of Harvard University. Moreover, the report was not written in Greek, neither in Latin, "in which learned tongues alone," says Mr. Adams, "I am theoretically at home." Unless he has added a knowledge of German to the defective outfit which his college gave him he is presumably unable to read the document, and the translation will not be published until several months later than the time appointed for him to speak.

Correspondence.

THE DEGREE OF PH.D. IN GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your readers ought not to be blinded to the real point at issue between the "Memorial" of the Philological Association and the "Answer" to that memorial by the Regents of the University of Michigan. The letter of your correspondent "W." while it appears to deny, really admits the whole question. In reference to the degree of Ph.D., the language of the "Memorial" is the following:

"In order to obtain it, the candidate, if a native, must first have pursued successfully the studies of the gymnasium or real-school; must have been in residence at a university for three years; must present a thesis, which at many

Mr. Adams has been represented as ridiculing and underrating the classics, but nothing is further from the truth. In expressing his appreciation for real and thorough classical scholarship he goes to lengths to which many modernists would not follow him. To those who can study Greek and Latin with real interest he would give every opportunity, and would allow their acquisitions to pass current as a large part of a liberal education.

Further, he is told, with varying degrees of courtesy, that if he got little benefit from his college course it was because he shirked his work, and that he does not know anything about the effect of his study of the dead languages upon himself, anyway. Much that he has done, according to his own estimate in spite of the classics, he is assured was accomplished by their aid. This mode of refutation were better let alone. If a man of the clear insight and sound judgment of Mr. Adams fails utterly in estimating the effect of his own early training, pray how can we place any reliance on the statements of those who testify that the classics have been of great value to them? F. F.

NEW YORK, September 17.

THE VALUE OF TRANSLATING GREEK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your last number a correspondent submits some statistics of the medals given for English essays in the Albany City High School, averaging in favor of the classical as compared with the English and Latin-English courses. Probably a similar average of statistics would be obtained from most similarly arranged schools. But the benefit obtained in the study of Greek, which seems to be the defining feature of a classical course, is not in the possession of the language itself, but in the power over language gained in the work of translation. The amount of Greek given in the classical course is probably in addition to the same amount of Latin as in the Latin-English course; so that this lingering of the mind among modes of expression, which is the chief feature in the work of translation, is greatest of all in the classical course. But, however highly we may regard elegance of expression, or however valuable a ready apprehension of the force of language may be in itself or as a leader to new fields of thought, it is not all the value, nor the highest value, of an education. A knowledge of the future work in the world of these medallists would be quite as important to us as the statistics given.

On the other hand, to suppose that knowledge about a language will give power of expression in that language, is to mix things that have little in common. The history of Anglo-Saxon grammar and word changes, the knowledge of rhetorical rules of writing and of criticism, or the critical and historical knowledge of English literature, are no more to be regarded as giving skill in the use of English than the study of a manual of gymnastics can be looked upon as making a trained gymnast. Skill is the result of practice—inherited possibly. The snatches from various authors gained in a year's study of English literature may give to an imitative mind an impulse that results in marked power of expression—certainly a close reading, year after year, of the best models is likely to do this; but the value of this study at school is to incite to these years of reading, and not to make a skilful writer. The Greek, as an original language leaning back upon no other—the first exponent of the world's broader thinking—may have something of the flavor of wild game as compared with tamer food, incorporating in itself more of the fresh fields of sun and breeze

than is elsewhere found. But, whatever a language possesses in itself, its value to the student undoubtedly comes from that persistent manipulation of words which the work of translation imposes, and which, to any but the dullest mind, must eventually give power of expression. That a proper management of our own tongue could be made to serve the same purpose is undoubtedly true, but the mode of doing this has not yet been discovered. Yet the Greeks did not gain their power over language through the work of translation. The real value of this power over language is not so much that it makes ready writers as ready readers in all fields of thought. In the work of translation the thought is furnished ready to hand. Perhaps, if the time ever comes when power over the English language can be taught through the medium of the English, we shall have fewer books where elegance of expression takes the place of substantial thought. Clearness of thought is apt to give clearness of expression—terseness, if not elegance—and, possibly, in an age of original thinking, a people would not have to learn its own tongue through the medium of another.

The best statistics on the point in discussion would be with regard to the kind and intrinsic value of the books written in mature life by pupils who have been trained in these different courses of study.

H E. A.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17, 1883.

IMPROVED METHODS OF TEACHING THE CLASSICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: For several weeks past I have been reading with keen interest communications on the subject of ancient versus modern languages in education, commencing with your own able article on Mr. Chas. Francis Adams, Jr.'s Phi Beta Kappa oration last June. As one of your correspondents alluded, in your issue of September 6, to my reply to Mr. Adams, in terms of approval, and as several writers here seem to have understood me to vindicate the study of Greek mainly as a means of understanding scientific terms formed from that language, I should be glad to be allowed an opportunity of stating that on many other occasions I had endeavored to show the great value of even a moderate knowledge of that language, when soundly and agreeably taught, in preparing the mind for the study of all languages and in sharpening and developing logical thought. A very large number of pupils educated by me during nearly thirty years will bear testimony to the fact that I am no bigoted upholder of classical education as adverse to English and scientific. On the contrary, I have always advocated sound common-sense instruction in our own language as the best and most proper basis of all education for English-speaking youth. But, as regards Greek, and Latin also, much of the dislike and dread with which they have been regarded has arisen from many schools and teachers still adhering to the dry, hard, and unattractive methods in which they were taught thirty or forty years ago.

It is well known I am no advocate for empirical or superficial teaching; on the contrary, I agree with Mr. Adams that the great changes which have been wrought by discoveries and inventions, even in the last quarter of a century, demand corresponding changes and improvements in modes and means of education also—not, however, I venture to think, exactly in the line proposed by him. Business men, merchants, and professional men have had to conform to, and put themselves and their work in accord with, the energy and practical usefulness demanded by the new order of things. Teachers

of every class must do the same, if they are to hold their proper place in public estimation.

The liberal support given in this country, both publicly and privately, to education ought to, and I presume does, secure an ample supply of really good teachers in every department. Taking this for granted, I maintain that, while a large and accurate knowledge of Greek and Latin cannot be gained without considerable time and labor, a smaller but very valuable knowledge can be given in schools, not only without neglecting English education and instruction in modern languages, but with great help and benefit to the study of these.

It is acknowledged by men better acquainted than I am with the school systems of the country that many subjects to which much time is now given might well be postponed, and others taught in a much simpler, pleasanter, and more effective way, as, for example, "English grammar," which is in many schools taught with great labor to pupils and teachers, and with very unsatisfactory results. The speaking and writing of good English should be taught in a much more natural and effective way, and could be if grammatical rules and analysis were deferred to a time when the mind was more matured for understanding them.

The educational experiments made in Germany, and alluded to by yourself, have shown the value of Greek and Latin training as fundamental and auxiliary to that of science; and certainly Latin forms the truest and soundest base for all the Romance languages—French, Italian, Spanish. This last is likely to be very soon the most important to young Americans, and one who has become a fair Latin scholar can acquire it with ease and pleasure in six months.—I am, sir, yours obediently, E. R. HUMPHREYS.

BOSTON, Sept. 23, 1883.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIMINAL LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The daily papers report that an agent of one of the prominent illustrated "police" newspapers published in New York has been sentenced by the authorities of the State of Georgia to several years in the chain-gang for dealing in obscene literature. This is excellent, if true, and, if it does not to some extent offset "Southern homicide," it cannot fail to check the general volume of crime. When "Baldy" Smith denounced a publisher of this poisonous stuff as furnishing to the young the best text book of crime in the land, he got a few faint cheers for his pains. It circulates with the utmost freedom in the Northwest at the present day, and, for aught I know, Georgia is the only State that has taken the matter up.

F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 20, 1883.

MISSOURI SENTIMENT TOWARD THE JAMES BROTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of September 13 you say of Frank James that, "like his brother Jesse, he commanded the admiration and esteem of the community." Allow me, as a member of the community, to say a few words in its defense, and set forth some of the facts which go to show that your statement is unwarranted. The confessions of three members of the band of thieves led by the James brothers have recently been published, and each one gives the names of those persons from whom the gang had at times obtained aid and comfort—that is, the persons to whom they could make known their presence without fear of having that fact communicated

to the officers of the law. The total number of persons so implicated in the four counties in which these men remained while in Missouri did not exceed twenty-five, and many of these were connected either by blood or marriage with members of the band.

These confessions were made by different persons at different times, and the circumstances under which they were made were of such a nature as to bring forth the truth, and the whole truth. One was made by a convict who, in the last stages of consumption, had but a few months to live, and hoped by making a clean breast of it to spend those months with his family. The other two were made by men who knew that their immunity from punishment depended upon their telling everything they knew, and who made their confessions without having opportunities to confer together. These three confessions agree substantially, and in giving the names of their friends and abettors they had nothing to lose. Now, if in these four counties there were not more than twenty-five persons who would harbor and assist these cutthroats, does this not show conclusively that they were not held in esteem and admiration by the community?

That Frank James was acquitted is due to a defect inherent in the jury system, not to the lawlessness in the locality in which he was tried. He had five distinguished lawyers to defend him; the testimony against him was almost solely that of an accomplice; by his bearing and appearance he has the power to win men's sympathy; and an alibi was set up in his defense. With such a defense, and under such circumstances, it would be very difficult to convict a criminal anywhere. The Star-route conspirators were acquitted by a jury, but the people of the United States were none the less certain of their guilt. Hundreds of such cases might be cited, and will be recalled, by any one familiar with the great trials of the time.

Frank James, too, was acquitted in a county in which he was a total stranger, and in one which has never been accused of being in sympathy with outlawry; while in Jackson County, which was the hiding place of the band, Ryan was sent to the penitentiary for twenty-five years by a jury of his countrymen. The community which is said to have held these men in high esteem has not shown them much mercy. Two have been killed, three have been sent over the road to the penitentiary, and two are held as witnesses, with indictments hanging over them, their only hope of pardon resting upon their telling all they know. These statements being true (and most of them can be established by record testimony), can these men be said to have commanded the admiration and esteem of the community? As a reader of the *Nation*, who has the highest respect not only for its opinions, but for its candor, I have written this in order to bring about some modification of a statement which does a great injustice to a rich and enlightened community.—Respectfully,

J. G. P.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 18, 1883.

[Our statement that Frank and Jesse James "commanded the admiration and esteem of the community," was not intended to be absolutely literal; and we cheerfully modify it. The reports of Frank's trial, especially when taken in connection with the fact that his brother never could be caught for purposes of trial at all, and that the gang lived for years as outlaws in great security, produced the impression that there was a great deal of sympathy for the "boys" throughout the State.—ED. NATION.]

ARMY HONOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A friend in Washington tells me that in a recent issue of your paper appears an article which, under caption of "Honor in the Army," is very severe upon us all; and three-quarters of us are west of the Mississippi, far away from the busy haunts of men who read and coin opinions from what the newspapers lay before their eyes. It would seem that because a few of us have issued false tokens in shape of duplicate pay-accounts, all of us are to be stigmatized as beings to whom honor has but the value Falstaff gives it. A reference to the records of the Bureau of Military Justice will show that officers of the army who have been charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" (and of such conduct the definition is the same in the army as it is *out of* it) have been justly dealt with by courts martial; and that if, after having been found guilty of such conduct, they are still among those against whom your article appears to have been launched, it is *not* the fault of the army, but owing purely to the way in which the civil portion of the military establishment—to wit, the President and the Secretary of War—has been approached and influenced by powerful political and social friends of those who have been sentenced to dismissal from a service their actions have cast dishonor upon. We have tried to do what all prudent men will always do—cut away the sore spots; but where we have failed, the authorities are to blame, and upon their heads should fall the discredit, not upon ours.

Some people may remember that, shortly after the advent of Mr. Hayes, he caused it to be announced to the army that crime would be punished, and that offenders need not look for mercy. The tone of the order setting this forth was such as to imply that all of us were more or less tainted with drunkenness, and that if we did not at once reform we might prepare to meet our just deserts. Well, officers were tried for drunkenness on duty, found guilty, sentenced to be dismissed; and in nearly every case was the sentence either commuted to a forfeiture of part pay, with suspension from the exercise of official functions for a short period, or else set aside without comment! A most flagrant case was that of an officer who was tried upon twenty-two specifications descriptive of a variety of fraud, deceit, and other villainy; found guilty of all or a portion of every one of the twenty-two; very properly sentenced to be dismissed, but who is yet in the service, because Mr. Hayes, at the solicitation of a number of Senators and Representatives from the offender's native State, commuted the sentence to a forfeiture of half pay for one year, with suspension from rank and command during the time—about the equivalent of a year's leave of absence, which many a well-behaved and hard working officer fails to get, on the ground that his services cannot be spared.

Many other instances of this way of neutralizing the efforts of military men to get rid of bad associates might be set forth. Take the case of one who, while in command of a post, made improper advances toward the wife of a brother-officer (at the time absent on duty), and who, after having been repelled, made use of his position as commanding officer to blacken the lady's character. He was dismissed by sentence of a court martial, yet Mr. Hayes commuted the sentence "to two years' suspension." There are men in the army to-day (not many) who, after having been ejected for infamous conduct, have been restored by acts of Congress and the President. One of the last official acts of the late Mr. Garfield was to remit a sentence of dismissal in

the case of one of these men, whose old habits brought him before a court martial shortly after, he had been restored to the army by Mr. Hayes. The last Congress, in spite of earnest opposition from the army, passed an act authorizing the President, in his discretion, to appoint one of these characters to the first vacancy of captain occurring in the infantry, and thereby to retard the promotion of a lieutenant of twenty years' faithful and blameless service. The bill had already passed one branch of Congress, and was awaiting action in the other, when it was correctly reported that the person to be benefited had been seen disgracefully drunk in the streets of the capital. Did this influence the vote on the bill when it came up? Not a bit of it. Its allies carried it through in the face of previous bad character, immoral conduct, and drunkenness; and if the party is not in the army to-day, it is because the discretion of the President is of finer texture than was that of his two defunct predecessors. And yet, should this person be appointed, the army (to judge from the papers) would be responsible for him.

OPEQUAN.

FORT RINGGOLD, TEXAS, Sept. 10, 1883.

[We publish this letter because it reinforces the article in question, in which we distinctly laid the blame at the door of the Executive.—ED. NATION.]

MR. JARVES AND MR. STILLMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of the 20th instant, I notice that Mr. Stillman reiterates his attack on me in regard to the electrotype bust. I repeat my statement of August 16, and those who care for the subject can decide with whom the weight of probability lies. Mr. S.'s facility of misapprehension is so vast that I despair of correcting his mistakes. I honor his regard for the soundness of art criticism, but fear, in his alarm lest the public give me more credit than is due, that his own conscience pricks him for an unmerited reputation in this respect. Naturally this makes him, for the public good, solicitous to expose the "worthlessness" of my opinions in art. That he may associate with dealers in brie à brac in Florence who, for reasons of their own agreeable to Mr. S., say untrue things of me, I cannot deny. But the "roba di Jarves"—i. e., two terracottas and a "poor brown stone statue" (not "bought," as he states, "from some villa garden")—I maintain are interesting, original works, as described in "Italian Rambles" and the "Descriptive Catalogue" of the Boston Foreign Exhibition; and I abide by my statements, leaving them to be confirmed or otherwise by unprejudiced experts.

Mr. S. errs in saying I purchased "grossly counterfeit bronzes," etc. Once I showed him a gilt bronze on an antique pattern which had been left with me, somewhat skilfully executed, and asked his opinion. He, as I believed it to be an imitation, and advised getting Marquis Strozzi's opinion, for, if genuine, it would be of great value. The Marquis confirmed our judgment. If I could have foreseen the sort of use Mr. S. would make of personal confidences of this nature, and his defamation of me simply because the critic of the *Nation* said a few words of praise of my last unpretending little book, I should have been far more afraid of him than of being taken in by any counterfeit, gross or fine.

If I am "utterly incapable of forming a valid opinion on any work of art," will Mr. S. explain why the oldest academy of fine arts in Europe, that of Florence, unsought and unexpected on

my part, elected me long ago an honorary member on account of my writings and services in this field! Will he also inform the *Nation* how many other Americans have had this honor? I do not like to follow his example in citing the opinions of others against him, as he does "all Florence" (I suppose he means *his all*) against me, but I cannot refrain from telling him that I have more than once heard Englishmen of high position cite his letters to the *London Times* as most untrustworthy and mischievous; which fact possibly has something to do with their stoppage. After pelting me with the mud of gossip of the streets of Florence, it is very generous to say: "I have no personal quarrel with Mr. Jarves, and will accept none." What, then, is the motive of Mr. Stillman's wanton, and I call it malignant, assault? Heaven save me from my friends, if this is a sample of their good-will! I think the public now have had enough of this personal matter, and Mr. S. has done all the good to the art he "reverences" that he can reasonably expect, by advertising his scrupulous regard for it at my expense.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

HOTEL VENDÔME, BOSTON, Sept. 22, 1883.

[We cannot continue this controversy.—
ED. NATION.]

PROF. JEVONS ON JOHN MILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: About five years ago, the late Mr. Jevons performed what a distinguished colleague of his described as a "war-dance upon the prostrate form of Mr. Mill"; the dance consisting in a series of articles which far surpassed anything the present writer has seen in the field of reputable criticism in their sweeping violence, and in their unhesitating and unqualified—not to say arrogant and conceited—assertion of Mill's incompetence for the discussion of the subjects upon which he wrote. Not the most offensive thing in the articles was the assertion that Mill's mind was "essentially illogical"; a proposition which even in this rapidly progressive age must still seem to many of the best minds almost a contradiction in terms. Mr. Jevons's articles, in the present writer's humble opinion, so utterly failed to establish his position that they were best answered by the almost silent reception they met with; but one who recalls the fact that his arguments, such as they were, rested almost exclusively upon certain inconsistencies which he had discovered, or fancied he had discovered, in Mill's writings, cannot forbear a feeling of satisfaction on finding the charge of inconsistency prominently brought forward against Mr. Jevons himself by a critic so evidently friendly to the reviewer of Mr. Jevons's essays in this week's *Nation*.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that these lines are not intended as a personal attack upon one whose early death has been justly deplored as a loss in the ranks of earnest scientific workers, but to call attention to a point which ought certainly to diminish the force of Jevons's strictures upon Mill in the minds of those who have not themselves thoroughly examined their merits; and this, I confidently believe, is the only class of readers who regard those strictures as of much importance. It may not be amiss to mention here that those who reverence Mill—and who love justice—will find much gratification in the tribute paid to him by Professor Sidgwick in the opening pages of his recent valuable work on Political Economy.

Yours, very respectfully,

BALTIMORE, September 24, 1883.

THE STRAW AS A SIGN OF CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have noticed with interest the discussion going on in your paper as to whether it is true or not that professional witnesses advertised their calling by straws stuck in their shoes, to indicate that they were ready to commit perjury if they could find such employment. It seems to me history sustains Mr. Axon in taking the affirmative of this question. I make the following quotation from 'Memories of Westminster Hall,' by Edward Foss, F.R.S.:

"The professional witnesses were most noticeable frequenters of the Hall in 'the good old times.' . . . These abominable traffickers in perjury were employed by attorneys to swear to any lie for which the support of false oaths was required. Not only did they ply their abominable trade, but, strange to say, they plied it notoriously—making no secret of their infamous business to persons initiated in the usages of the law courts. Daily these venal liars walked Westminster Hall on the look-out for employment; a straw stuck in one of his shoes being the ensign by which a member of the fraternity advertised his readiness, in spite of the terrors of the pillory, the whipping-post, the plantations, and the gallows, to swear by the hour together for a stated payment *per* oath. Throughout many years of the eighteenth century, a wicked attorney named Wreathecock—who, after undergoing sentence of death, was transported for life in 1736—kept a number of these scoundrels in full employment; and though his exposure and removal from the country broke up 'Wreathecock's Gang,' the man and his lying slaves were speedily replaced by another 'connexion' of perjurers" (vol. i., p. 83-4).

M. D. CHATTERTON.

MASON, MICHIGAN, Sept. 22, 1883.

Notes.

D. APPLETON & CO. are to become the publishers of *Latine*, the monthly magazine edited by Prof. E. S. Shumway. In their Parchment Series the 'Sonnets of John Milton,' edited by Mark Pattison, will be the next volume. The Parchment Shakspere will, it is thought, be completed during the autumn. They announce also for speedy publication the third volume of Bancroft's revised 'History of the United States,' and Cobbett's 'English Grammar,' edited by Alfred Ayres.

Taintor Brothers, Merrill & Co. will shortly publish 'Mexico and the Mexicans,' by Howard Conkling, grandson of a former Minister to Mexico under President Fillmore. The book will be illustrated, partly by the author himself.

Professor Hoppin's 'Homiletics' comes to us bearing a new imprint, that of Funk & Wagstaffs.

Richardson's 'Primer of American Literature' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) merits its present success of a "twenty-first thousand." It presents a fair and, in spite of its brevity, a readable conspectus of its subject. Twelve portraits, mostly of living writers, including the younger poets and novelists, have been added to the present edition. The book seems to have entitled itself to much more illustration of this kind, especially for the older periods.

A less successful primer (apparently intended for civil-service examination crams) is Mr. Henry Grey's 'Bird's eye View of English Literature' (E. P. Dutton & Co.). Its arrangement is formal and almost tabular, each author being set down in the order of his death, with a curt characterization over against him, or simple mention of his principal works. Longfellow, who is taken in at the end as an adopted Englishman, has more space and words allowed him than any of his predecessors.

Longfellow's 'Courtship of Miles Standish' has just been added to the Riverside Literature

Series, with a dramatic arrangement for use in school exhibitions and private theatricals. The omission of the descriptive portions (except as stage direction) makes some of the scenes very short; otherwise the poem seems actable.

Both the juvenile and the holiday publications put in an early appearance this year. Of the latter class the first may be considered 'Twenty Poems from Longfellow,' with fifty illustrations (one a portrait) from the hand of the poet's son, Mr. Ernest W. Longfellow. Undeniably, such a work possesses a peculiar interest from this association of father and son and of two kindred arts. "The Village Blacksmith," "The Day is Done," "The Bells of Lynn," the sonnets to Felton, Agassiz, and Sumner, are among the more familiar and endeared pieces selected by the painter. The majority, by inherited sympathy, have a maritime theme or imagery, and the accompanying designs show no little mastery of wave form and motion, and of the general sentiment of the sea. The landscapes are also for the most part to be praised: some are intentional reproductions of actual views in Cambridge, at Nahant, etc.—the father's haunts. Mr. E. W. Longfellow's moons would draw down the censure of *Nature's* scientific art-critic for their disproportionate size; and he who knows and depicts so well the curve of breaking surf have blunted the tips of the leaves of the "spreading chestnut-tree"? The cuts are admirably engraved, and the book throughout is of fine workmanship.

Next spring, the third oldest academy in Massachusetts—the oldest away from the seaboard—namely, at Leicester, will celebrate its hundredth year. Among its first pupils in 1784 was Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin; so that the South should feel an interest in the approaching occasion. There are many eminent names on the roll of instructors and students; among the latter, William L. Marcy, John Davis, David Henshaw, Benjamin F. Thomas, the Rev. Gardiner Spring, etc. The most noteworthy fact in the history of this institution is that from the commencement it has practised coeducation of the sexes. We gather these particulars from an interesting paper read in July, before the Worcester Society of Antiquity, by the Rev. Samuel May, who in turn drew upon a 'History of Leicester Academy,' by ex-Governor Emory Washburn, himself a graduate.

The October *Manhattan* shows a marked advance in its pictorial attractions, the series of views of the Hackensack Valley, and the series of portraits of the Irish Parliamentary leaders, having a special claim to mention. The literary contents are likewise above the recent average. They include what is formally a sonnet of Whitier's on 'The Story of Ida.'

Dr. Coan's September *Topics of the Time* (Putnam's) touches "Questions of Belief," reproducing, among other articles, Miss Cobbe's "Agnostic Mortality" and Leslie Stephen's "Suppression of Poisonous Opinions."

Two more volumes extend the new edition of Emerson (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), namely, the 'Representative Men,' and the second series of the 'Essays.' Those who side with Mr. Adams in his unfriendliness to Greek will be pleased to meet again, in the lecture on "New England Reformers," a telling passage in the spirit of the Phi Beta Kappa address.

The *Sanitary Engineer* is hereafter to be published regularly in London, a fortnight later than the date of its issue here. So much of our sanitary science has come from England that this return in kind is somewhat surprising.

What promises to be a successful movement to regulate by convention the railway time of the country (and conformably the local time) has been initiated by Mr. W. F. Allen, Secretary

of the General Time Convention, who has, to show the dreadful confusion now existing, prepared a colored map of the standards by which our railroads are run. Another map, more to the purpose—for the evil is notorious and crying—shows the division proposed by means of four central standard meridians, viz., the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th, or practically those of Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, and Carson City. The traveller adds an hour to his reckoning, or subtracts it, as the case may be, on entering a section from one adjoining. The Canadian system of roads is embraced in this scheme, and is assigned to the 75th meridian, together with the Eastern and Middle States, and the Southern seaboard nearly to Georgia. The pamphlet may be had by those interested of the National Railway Publication Company, at 46 Bond Street.

The Signal Service has recently made a contribution to theoretical meteorology which will be heartily welcomed by all interested in the science. No. 12 of the Professional Papers of the Signal Service, the title of which is "Popular Essays on the Movements of the Atmosphere," contains a series of monographs by Prof. Wm. Ferrel, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, which, at the instance and request of General Hazen, Professor Ferrel has collected from the various periodicals in which they first appeared, and compiled into a single volume. Of these monographs, No. iv., "On the Relation between the Barometric Gradient and the Velocity of Wind," is perhaps the most interesting, as the results and conclusions therein set forth are certainly of much practical importance, not only in the prediction of "weather" (the end and goal of most meteorologists), but also in the science of barometric hypsometry, to which Professor Ferrel has made other valuable contributions. The thanks of all interested in this subject are due to General Hazen for thus setting forth, in a most convenient and accessible form, the results of Professor Ferrel's researches, extending over many years. The term "popular" in the title of this paper is, however, to be taken in a very restricted sense. Professor Ferrel is too thoroughly a mathematician to write for the non-mathematical, and this collection of papers abounds in derivatives and integrals and other wild beasts of the mathematical menagerie to such an extent that it would be quite unsafe to predict for it a very extensive circulation. Its publication, however, is another example of the desire and efforts of the Signal Service to place the science of meteorology on a sure foundation.

The Signal Service Bureau reprints, too, Professor Ferrel's "Motions of Fluids and Solids"—also purely mathematical, a few pages excepted: "Meteorological and Physical Observations on the East Coast of British America," by Orray Taft Sherman; and "Charts and Tables showing the Geographical Distribution of Rainfall in the United States," prepared by Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody. This last covers the period 1850-1880, and groups the tables of rainfall at the several Signal-Service stations.

We have already spoken of the map of Tonquin lately prepared for the *Journal* of the Berlin Geographical Society by Richard Kiepert. It has since been published separately by Dietrich Reimer, Berlin. Though not the most comprehensive of the many now before the public, it is very helpful for comparison.

Michael Bacunin's "God and the State," with the prefatory words of Carlo Cafiero and Elisee Reclus, has been translated and published by Benjamin R. Tucker (Boston).

Pope Leo XIII. recently addressed a letter to Cardinals de Luca, Pitra, and Hergenröther, the three "learned" members of the Sacred College, in which he dwelt on the importance of the

study of history, especially in a country like Italy, much of whose glorious past was due to the popes. Naturally enough, the Italian clerical papers overflowed with admiration of the Pope's manifesto, but even the Liberal press was disposed to construe his remarks into a concession to modern enlightenment. However, exactly one week after the publication of the letter, a new instalment of the *Index Expurgatorius* appeared, including among the proscribed books two such purely historical works as Aubé's "Histoire des persécutions de l'Église: La Polémique païenne à la fin du IIe siècle," and its continuation, "Les Chrétiens dans l'empire Romain, jusqu'au milieu du IIIe siècle." The value of these works has been generally recognized, but M. Aubé has relegated many stories of pagan persecution and Christian martyrdom to the realm of legend; hence his place on the Index, notwithstanding the Pope's fondness for historical studies.

The first draft of the chapter in the "Contrat Social" on civil religion has been reprinted from the MS. in the Public Library at Geneva by Ch. Borgeaud in his "J. J. Rousseau's Religious Philosophy."

The last few years have been productive of a considerable number of works on Hebrew grammar. Among the most noteworthy are the twenty-second and twenty-third editions of Gesenius's "Grammatik," in great part remodelled by Kautzsch (1878 and 1881); the first part of Stade's "Lehrbuch" (1879); and the first part of König's "Historisch-kritisches Lehrgebäude" (1881). School-books have been issued by Nagelsbach (4th edition, 1880), Stier (1881), Seffer (7th edition, 1883), and H. L. Strack (3d edition, 1883). Strack's "Hebräische Grammatik, mit Üebungsstückn, Literatur, und Vokabular," which, as a substitute for J. H. Petermann's manual, now forms the first volume of the "Porta Linguarum Orientalium, sive Elementa Linguarum," issued by Reuther (Carlsruhe and Leipzig), is a perfect model of correctness and compactness. Though written mainly for the instruction or self-instruction of learners who begin their course of Hebrew at the university, it will be found, on account of its fulness coupled with extreme brevity (it contains no syntax), an exceedingly convenient book of reference for the finer features of the grammatical structures, even by advanced Semitic scholars. Teachers cannot fail to recognize in it a most useful companion, but we would not recommend it without another guide to learners, to whom its conciseness, here and there bordering on obscurity, must unavoidably prove not a little perplexing. The Hebrew type used in it is very clear; the transliteration, whenever demanded, is most minutely precise; and we have in vain searched for a misprint uncorrected in the few lines of "Errata." Its bibliography, embracing dictionaries, concordances, grammars, treatises on special themes, etc., is a valuable addition. The other volumes of the "Porta" comprise Petermann's grammars of the Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, and Armenian idioms, and Nestle's Syriac grammar. A Persian grammar, by Landauer, is forthcoming, and an Ethiopic is to follow.

The unfruitful letter E fills nearly all of Parts 77-83 of the new "Brockhaus's Conversations-Lexikon" (New York: L. W. Schmidt). England, however, and Europe both fall within it, the former receiving attention to the extent of forty-one pages, with a map thrown in. The article Encyclopædia is valuable for its bibliographical information. Among the biographies, those of Emerson, the two Everetts, and Ericsson will interest American readers. The sketch of Emerson is not brief in comparison with the standard of this work, yet gives in a few words an intelligent judgment of a writer who still fills

a larger space in foreign eyes as an essayist than as a poet.

"Brehm's Thierleben" (B. Westermann & Co.) continues its steady progress toward its hundredth part: Nos. 90-98 are before us, and introduce the Reptiles. Excellent are the cuts of the tortoise, and very effective the colored plates of the giant turtles. But indeed, with the snakes, lizards, and crocodiles also, both classes of illustrations are here at their very best.

—Mr. R. G. White's article on "Old New York and its Houses," in the October *Century*, will, we trust, be widely read by occupants of the high stoop brown stone boxes which have in the last forty or fifty years taken the place of the dwellings of our grandfathers. Mr. White laments the destruction or reconstruction of old New York, but gives reasons for thinking that we have reached the end of the period of bad taste, and that there is hope for the future. But if Mr. Schuyler, whose recent article on the subject we noticed, is to be credited, we are really only entering on a new variety of bad taste, which will, from the enormous amounts of money laid out in developing and establishing it, eclipse all former periods. It is certainly a curious thing that in Boston, which also has been entirely reconstructed within a very brief period, good taste has come out of the struggle for existence with vulgar and pretentious display so much better than with us—though of course the Bostonians will say that it is not in the least curious, but rather extremely natural, and just what we might have anticipated from what we know of the history of the two cities. Mr. W. H. Ridgway, in an article on Thackeray, traces some of the localities which occur in his novels, and points out the fact that locality counts for much less in them than in Dickens. The London of Dickens can be reproduced from his descriptions; the London of Thackeray cannot. A great part of the power of the former comes from his use of the scene or landscape in affecting the emotions of the reader. Everybody will remember the suspense, excitement, and horror produced in his mind by the description which precedes the death of Sikes in "Oliver Twist," and the night scene which precedes the murder in "Martin Chuzzlewit." Thackeray may have regarded such literary aids as beneath him. He resorted to them rather more than some of his predecessors had done, notably Fielding, in whose novels there is almost no scenery or background. Bret Harte has, in this country, caught from Dickens the secret of the use of surroundings, and applied it to the wild, untamed nature of the West with a great deal of success. We are inclined to think that it will not die out altogether, though probably not better than Dickens knew how to use it. Mr. Austin Dobson's paper on the "Pupils of Thomas Bewick" will be even more acceptable to art students than the paper on Bewick which it supplements. The information it contains cannot readily be had elsewhere, especially with such comparative illustrations of the work of Nesbit, Cennell, Harvey, Jackson, and the rest. The animal pictures here adduced show how much the pupils fell short of the master, not as engravers but as observers of animated nature. Harvey's work seems furthest removed from Bewick's, both in style of cutting and in definiteness of design, especially when it is a question of filling up the background.

—*Lippincott's* contains a protectionist article, published perhaps to show what the protectionists can do in the way of argument when they take the trouble to expose the wretched free

traders. Mr. F. D. Y. Carpenter is the writer. He declares at the outset that "a great surprise is in store for the simple student of political affairs in the discovery that the free-traders of the United States are not free-traders at all." Mr. Carpenter has discovered, by means of correspondence and personal inquiry, that the persons who call themselves free-traders do not insist upon the abolition of the custom houses and on revenue by direct taxation, and therefore he maintains that they are little better than hypocrites. The publication of this article throws a curious light on the condition of mind in the protectionist camp; for it is evidently put forward as an important contribution to the free-trade controversy. "In the Highlands of North Carolina," by Louise Coffin Jones, is a description of a little known, and to us, we confess, uninteresting country. "These our Actors" is the title of an article on the stage, by L. Clarke Davis, containing a good deal that is readable.

—"Daisy Miller," as a comedy in three acts (Boston : James R. Osgood & Co.), hardly does more than remind the reader of the clever little story of which it is a dramatization. Mr. James was obliged to change the climax (for to have the stage-version end in a death would hardly have done), and he has also thought it necessary to enlarge the European background and to introduce a new plot. With all these changes, the drama and the story are such distinct creations that it is idle to try and compare them. There is very little action in the play, but the dialogue is bright, and the sub-plot of *Eugenio* and *Giovanni* and *Mme. Katoff* is ingeniously worked out. *Randolph P. Miller*, the American boy, who is the product of hotel-life and affectionate parental neglect, presents a new and untried stage-type. The slight sketch of him in the story was admirable, and he is in the play quite unchanged in character, as the following extract will show :

"*Randolph*. Will you give me a lump of sugar ?

"*Winterbourne*. Yes, you may take one ; but I don't think sugar is good for little boys.

"*Randolph*. Oh, blazes ! it's hard !

"*Winterbourne*. Take care, young man.

You'll hurt your teeth.

"*Randolph*. I haven't got any teeth to hurt ; they've all come out. I've only got seven teeth. Mother counted them last night, and one came out afterwards. She said she'd slap me if any more came out. I can't help it—it's this old Europe. It's the climate that makes 'em come out. In America they didn't come out ; it's these hotels !

"*Winterbourne*. If you eat all that sugar, your mother will certainly slap you.

"*Randolph*. She's got to give me some candy, then. I can't get any candy here—any American candy. American candy's the best.

"*Winterbourne*. And are American boys the best little boys ?

"*Randolph*. I don't know. I'm an American boy !

"*Winterbourne*. I see you are one of the best.

"*Randolph*. That isn't what my mother says, you can bet your life on that !"

But in an acting play, would it not be difficult to have *Randolph* ? A bumptious, noisy hotel-child could be represented, of course, by one of those precocious stage infants with which our theatre is so thoroughly well supplied ; but, then, would not the result be a little unpleasant—a little too like personal contact with *Randolph* in a hotel "corridor" ? Fond as we are of the boy, and little as we should wish to spare him, we like him in a sketch better than in this high dramatic relief. With regard to *Daisy* herself, everything would depend upon the acting. We can imagine an actress who would make her charming, but we confess that we do not remember any leading lady now on the boards who would be likely to make her anything but vulgar.

—About the time when Mr. Henry Irving will produce in America Wills's tragedy "Charles I," in which Cromwell figures as a sordid and vulgar clown, there will be acted at the Odéon Theatre in Paris the first published play of Victor Hugo, called "Cromwell," and famous more because of its preface than of its merits, as it is so hopelessly long that very few readers have ever had the courage to persevere in its perusal. Planned originally for the acting of Talma, and constructed with a view to the stage, Hugo seems to have abandoned the hope of seeing it performed before he began the actual writing, and to have therefore given his pen full license to run on without limit. Still, it has always been possible to see in it the well-knit skeleton of a possible play. It is this skeleton that is to be exhibited on the stage of the Odéon. Hugo himself has cut his verses with a merciless hand ; and besides having had the pleasure of seeing the second performance of "Le Roi s'amuse" just fifty years after the first, he will now have the pleasure of seeing the first performance of "Cromwell" fifty-five years after its first publication. The Odéon expects to produce "Cromwell" in December, 1883, and it was in December, 1827, that its preface set forth the programme of the Romanticist revolt. It was in the same house that Hugo's first play was acted within two months after the publication of "Cromwell." This was "Amy Robsart," a dramatization of "Kenilworth," produced February 13, 1828, and damned out of hand. Although wholly Hugo's own work, he announced it as that of his brother-in-law, Paul Foucher, then a boy in his teens. "Amy Robsart" has never been printed, and it is believed that the only manuscript of it is now lost. It is to be hoped that "Cromwell" will be more fortunate than its predecessor. In its revised and reduced form it is to be called a comedy. The chief part will be taken by M. Lafontaine, formerly of the Comédie-Française, who acted, in the "Jeunesse de Louis XIV." of the two Dumas, the character of *Mazarin*, the hero of still another play of Hugo's, not yet either printed or performed.

tragely outlined when he was a schoolboy and reprinted with these other boyish writings; whereas it appears that this boyish plot is merely a critical analysis (reprinted from the fifth number of the *Conserateur littéraire*) of a tragedy actually acted in 1817 at the Théâtre-Français. In one respect at least M. Biré's investigations are of real service to the history of literature. Twenty years ago there appeared a biography of the poet, called "Victor Hugo, racconté par un témoin de sa vie," and evidently written by a member of Hugo's household and under his own eye. It was generally believed to be the work of Mme. Victor Hugo. But in the prospectus of the now complete *ne varietur* edition of Hugo's works the name of this book also appears, whence the inference is inevitable that if Mme. Hugo held the pen it was Victor Hugo who dictated, and that the book may be accepted as an actual autobiography. Now, it happens (and M. Biré takes pleasure in proving it by reiterated comparisons) that although the main facts of Hugo's career are set forth exactly enough, yet in matters of detail this biography is wholly untrustworthy.

—The Academy of September 1 contains "Two Biblical Suggestions" by Professor Sayce, one of which possesses a rather wide interest. He discovers the name of Joseph in the fragment of Manetho referring to the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt (quoted in Josephus, "Against Apion," i. 26). According to the Egyptian historian, the leader and lawgiver of the Hebrews was a priest of Heliopolis, called Osarsiph, whose name, derived from Osiris, the god of that city, was changed into Moses when he had gone over to the despised strangers. Now, Joseph was by marriage a member of a Heliopolitan priestly family, his wife being (according to Gen. xli. 50) Asenath, the daughter of Potipherah, a priest of that city (called by the Hebrews On, by the Egyptians An). "It is . . . plain that in the Egyptian legend the name of Joseph was regarded as a compound of *Saph* and *Jo* (*Yo*), the national name of the God of Israel, who corresponded to the Osiris of Egyptian belief. That it was also sometimes so regarded by the Israelites themselves seems clear from the spelling *Jeho-seph* in Ps. lxxxii. 5." Thus the legend incorporated by Manetho in his dynastic history has fused together, Professor Sayce thinks, two Israelitish heroes of different dates : the one who was the cause of the Hebrews' migration into Egypt, and whose name the Egyptians translated into Osarsiph, and the real leader in the Hebrew exodus from that country. This "suggestion," if not as obviously correct as its author believes it to be, is at least plausible enough. We can say the same of his other suggestion, which identifies the Helam of David's campaigns against the Syrians (2 Sam. x. 16, 17) with "Khalman, the name of Aleppo on the Assyrian monuments." But if anything in philologico-critical speculations is surpassingly extravagant, it is Terrien de La Couperie's statement, in the same number of the Academy, concerning "The Affinity of the Ten Stems of the Chinese Cycle with the [first ten] Akkadian Numerals"—the "striking" linguistic affinity, which only "a few remarks are necessary" to explain, between the following two sets of words :

<i>Ka</i> (<i>p</i>)	<i>Gi</i> (one)	<i>ket</i>	'ash (six)
<i>at</i>	<i>mia</i>	<i>kam</i>	'imina
<i>binh</i>	<i>esh</i>	<i>dan</i>	<i>ussa</i>
<i>dim</i>	<i>shimu</i>	<i>njam</i>	<i>ishimu</i>
<i>ku</i> (or <i>mu</i>)	<i>'a</i>	<i>kwt</i>	<i>gu</i> .

Our readers, we trust, will pardon us for not reproducing the "few remarks."

CURTIS'S BUCHANAN.—I.

Life of James Buchanan, Fifteenth President of the United States. By George Ticknor Curtis. Harper & Brothers. 2 vols., pp. 625, 707.

To understand the work which a biographer of Mr. Buchanan has before him, it is necessary to state the unfavorable judgment which historical critics have passed upon him ; for his vindication, to be worth anything, must be addressed to this. It is, in substance, that being a citizen of a free State, with full knowledge of the blessings to the country of a free-labor system and of the curse of slavery, his personal and political ambition made him the subservient tool of the slave power ; that in this subservience he sacrificed the rights and interests of the free community in which he lived, and those of the nation as a whole, to the demands of the most ultra champions of slavery. This, it is alleged, went so far that he abandoned principles which he himself had declared most sacred, and advocated the opposite ; that from supporting Jackson in the most sweeping denunciation of secession and nullification, he, for the sake of the Presidency, adopted those pernicious heresies, and was nominated because the disunionists of the South were well assured that he was at one with them in their asserted constitutional right to secede without opposition whenever they should think it necessary to slaveholding interests. It is further alleged that, being President, he connived at all the incipient stages of rebellion, accepting the belief of his Southern leaders that formal secession, if he should refuse during his term of office to oppose the national power to it, would result in a Northern panic of Union-saving which would nullify the effect of Mr. Lincoln's election, and give slavery the protection of explicit amendments to the Constitution in all the territory of the United States, North as well as South. When secession actually began, ominous signs of wrath instead of panic were seen in the Northern States ; his nerve failed, and he disappointed the disunion leaders by denying the constitutional right of secession, though he justified them in *revelation* by a false statement of Northern aggressions, and encouraged them to go on by denying to the national Government, in his own hands or his successor's, the right to suppress the rebellion. He gave the rebellion, therefore, the undisturbed opportunity of three months' organization, when a Jacksonian proclamation from him in November, 1860, when the calls for secession conventions were issued, would probably have limited the insurrection to a single State, if it did not squelch the whole movement.

On this indictment the common judgment of the world has found him guilty. It is doubtful whether former Secessionists of the South are not as explicit as Northern men in declaring him the chief cause of all their woes, bitterly complaining that he lured them on till retreat was for them impossible, and when their only hope of success without bloodshed was in his recognition of their independence by acknowledging the disruption of the Union to be complete. That they thought him committed to this, and quarrelled with him when he partly disappointed them, seems indisputable. Their programme really required a message from the President in December, 1860, in which he should announce that, in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln upon the Republican platform, South Carolina had exercised her constitutional right to withdraw from the Union, and that it only remained for the North to make concessions which would bring her back with such other States as were rapidly following her example, or at once and for ever to acquiesce in the separa-

ration. To have followed this by withdrawal of all troops from the seceded States would have produced a condition of things in which the cotton States would have had an independence *de facto*, and in which armed collision could only have come by formal invasion from the one side or the other. In such a situation they believed that the Northern States would have yielded to every demand, and that after negotiation the Union would have been reconstructed upon the constitutional pro-slavery basis indicated above. They would have found themselves mistaken in this expectation, but that they had it is scarcely debatable ; and it is reasonably certain that they regarded Mr. Buchanan as fully committed to their doctrine. His denial of their constitutional right to secede was, to them, a desertion by an ally, and their first great disappointment in their plans.

The task of the biographer is to examine the judgment his fellow-men have passed upon Mr. Buchanan, and review it in the light of the more complete evidence which he has at his command. This Mr. Curtis professes to have done, and finds that Buchanan has been misjudged ; that he was wise, consistent, patriotic, courageous ; that he did all that could have been done in the great crisis of 1860 to defend and preserve the national Government ; and that no just criticism can be made upon his conduct or his statesmanship. To reach this conclusion, however, it was necessary that the author should have peculiar theories of history and of statesmanship. His standpoint he has given us in a long chapter entitled a "Summary of the Slavery Question," the gist of which is that down to 1854 all the complaints of the South were just and reasonable, and that "abolitionism" was responsible for whatever danger of disunion there was, since the South had given no occasion for the introduction of the slavery question into politics. He, however, disapproves the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Democratic legislation of 1854, and denies that the Dred Scott decision was, in any proper sense, the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the constitutional rights of slavery and freedom in the Territories. This is, in substance, what was known in 1860 as the "Silver Gray" Whig position, and we do not find that Mr. Curtis has since accepted a more comprehensive view of the history of the country.

He also holds the opinion that, upon the attempted secession of States, there was nothing more to be lawfully done for the country than was done by Mr. Buchanan, and that the President was right in asserting that there was no constitutional means of "coercing" a rebellious State. He attempts to draw a nice distinction between enforcing the national sovereignty against a State and against the individuals composing the State, and claims that this was also a distinction acted upon by Mr. Buchanan. Common sense, in this case, is in accord with the broadest views of law, and repudiates the attempted distinction as one without a difference ; but, good or bad, the biographer entirely fails to give us any evidence that President Buchanan made it. With such views, it is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Curtis should produce only an apology for Mr. Buchanan which can have very little weight with any one who is not already committed to the same set of opinions. In other words, "Hunker Whigs" and "Bourbon Democrats," so far as specimens of these classes still survive, are the only people who will find much satisfaction in either Mr. Curtis's defence of the ex-President or the interpretation of public history which he gives.

He tells us that the materials placed in his hands were enormous, as Mr. Buchanan was systematic in saving and arranging his private

papers and correspondence. This only makes more noticeable the paucity of material which he extracts, and the great gaps which occur in very important places. For instance, the attitude of Buchanan toward the Oregon and Texas questions prior to the election of Mr. Polk is left almost wholly in the dark, though it bears directly upon the question of his good faith and sincerity in his conduct as Mr. Polk's Secretary of State. In like manner, his correspondence with politicians in this country during his residence in England as Minister from 1832 to 1836 may be said to be omitted ; and the period was that most critical one when his party repudiated the Missouri and all other compromises, and made the organization of the Republican party a necessity by arrogantly adopting Calhoun's resolutions of 1847 as their platform, in which it was asserted that every pledge of territory to freedom, from the ordinance of 1787 downward, had been unconstitutional, and that to exclude slavery was confiscation of property. Mr. Curtis says that Buchanan did not approve that change of front. In saying so he contradicts Buchanan himself in his utterances during the campaign of 1856. If his correspondence shows any previous disapproval, it would have been well to insert parts of it, even at the cost of excluding some of the tittle-tattle about social experience in English court circles. If Buchanan disapproved that fatal political step of his party, why did he accept the nomination for the Presidency upon the platform that enshrouded the ruinous doctrine ? Why did he afterward argue in favor of it as a thing right in itself ? He was the very man who had declared the Missouri Compromise to be "almost as sacred as the Constitution itself"; how is it that his biographer leaves wholly unexplained and unillustrated from that great store of private papers this change of his course to the opposite point of the political compass ?

Again, Buchanan had been a typical "Jackson man." He had professed all of Jackson's hatred for the Calhoun doctrines of nullification and secession. He knew how scornfully Jackson broke through the pretence that nullification could be "a peaceful and constitutional modification of law," not only from the public documents of the time, but from Jackson's own letter, which Mr. Curtis inserts (vol. I., p. 185). In the same letter Jackson taught him the value of a ringing appeal to the patriotism of the people by his celebrated proclamation. It was in the same letter, also, that Jackson said : "Thus die nullification and secession, but leave behind the remembrance of their authors and abettors, which holds them up to scorn and indignation, and will transmit them to posterity as *traitors* to the best of governments." At what time and under what circumstances did such radical change in Buchanan's opinions occur that when the doctrine of the right of secession had infected the whole Southern Democratic party, he made himself acceptable to them as their candidate in 1856 by repeated avowals that he stood squarely upon the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which were the shibboleth of the disunion party and their chosen formula for expressing their most ultra dogmas ? Here, again, the correspondence in the biographer's hands might give us much fuller light than is vouchsafed us.

The completed change cannot be wholly concealed, and some of the steps of it are also visible even in the scanty material which we here find. It is noteworthy that the indications of these steps generally appear in the seasons preceding the nominations for the Presidency. Buchanan had been a Jackson man till "Old Hickory" retired to the Hermitage, and he maintained the same outward appearance in the earlier part of the administration of Van Buren.

In 1839,* when the succession to Mr. Van Buren agitated all Democratic statesmen, in a first-class "machine" speech in the Senate against restricting Federal officers from meddling in practical politics (how history repeats itself!), Mr. Buchanan adroitly seized the opportunity to "put himself right on the record" with the Southern leaders, in the following terms :

"Now, sir, I shall say a few words concerning the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, although the Senator from Virginia may consider it sacrilege in me to discuss this subject. I have at all times, ever since I read and understood these resolutions, held to the political doctrines which they inculcate; and I can assure the Senator I have studied them with care" (vol. i., p. 387).

This would indicate that the reading and study had probably been since the close of Jackson's Administration.

In 1844 the Texas and Oregon questions formed the staple of the political issues, and the absence in the biography of everything which would show Mr. Buchanan's treatment of the subject is very significant. His position on the Oregon question was one which has been most severely criticised. He had declared Mr. Webster's treaty (the Ashburton Treaty) to be a gross abandonment of the rights of the United States in regard to the northeastern boundary, and he had gone all lengths with the Western Congressmen in asserting the unquestionable right to Oregon up to 54° 40' north latitude. Mr. Curtis says of him that no one of the leading Democratic statesmen was more conspicuous in bringing about Mr. Polk's election than he. The platform was the notorious "54° 40' or fight." Mr. Buchanan was made Secretary of State, and one of his earliest acts was to renew the proposal to make 49° the line of our northern limit, at the very time the Administration was renewing, in the President's messages, the declaration of our incontestable right to the whole. An apology which makes no reference to this inconsistency is too significant in its silence. Mr. Buchanan had been a candidate for the nomination, and had put himself in line with the extremest Southern men. His name was withdrawn because most of the Northern States had instructed their delegates for Van Buren. The "two-thirds' rule" was adopted in the Democratic Convention notoriously to give the South an absolute control of the nomination, though it ostracised every Northern man who could not satisfy the disunionists that he was a safe man for them. Mr. Buchanan not only accepted this rule, but afterward made its repeal in the Baltimore Convention of 1860 the ground of his assertion that Douglas was not the nominee of a "national" convention, and an excuse for supporting Breckinridge. His position in 1844 made him the chosen instrument, as head of the Cabinet under Polk, to abandon the claim to Northern Oregon and to wrench from Mexico a vast territory intended to make room for many new slave States. The controversy directly affected Mr. Buchanan's character as a public man. The question was, Did he hold all his principles subject to the dictation of the disunionists of the South, and as his capital with which to buy a Presidential nomination? Mr. Curtis gives us no help in answering it. In the Senate, Hannegan, a leading Democrat of the West, bitterly denounced the conduct as "Punic faith."

In 1848 the "handwriting" was plainly to be seen "on the wall." Mr. Curtis tells us that Buchanan determined to retire to private life. The Whig Administration under Taylor and

Fillmore succeeded. The discovery of gold in the newly-acquired Territory of California caused a rush of free immigrants to the Pacific Coast, and the slave-power was again exasperated, the Union was again in danger, because California framed a free constitution and asked to be admitted as a free State. Clay's compromise of 1850 followed, the price for the admission of California being the Fugitive Slave Law, which took from free citizens of Northern States the constitutional right of trial by jury when their liberty was immediately in peril on the claim of a Southern man that they were escaped slaves. Buchanan emerged from his retirement to write a letter to a public meeting (vol. ii., p. 11), in which he signified his full acquiescence in the new Southern claim. "I now solemnly declare," he said, "that two things are necessary to preserve the Union from danger: (1) agitation in the North on the subject of Southern slavery must be rebuked and put down by a strong and enlightened public opinion; (2) the Fugitive Slave Law must be enforced in its spirit." Mark that he does not see danger from agitation in the South for the extension of slavery. In the same letter he says: "Had the Wilmot proviso become a law, or had slavery been abolished in the District of Columbia, nothing short of a special interposition of Divine Providence could have prevented the secession of most, if not all, the slaveholding States." This latter statement is important as showing his opinion of the extent and determination of the disunion spirit ten years before the rebellion, and of the full intelligence on this subject which he must have had in 1860.

In 1851 Buchanan was already in the field as a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1852. He began to be inquired of, touching his present views on the slavery question, when public sentiment was making many a politician in the North change his course. To one inquiring friend (vol. ii., p. 23) he answers that "Madison's report and Jefferson's Kentucky resolutions are the safest and surest guides to conduct a Democratic administration of the Federal Government . . . The Sovereignty of the States and a devotion to their reserved rights can alone preserve and perpetuate our happy system of Government." To a letter from the "Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia" (significant name) he answered in almost identical terms. To several other inquiries of a similar official kind, he declares that "States' rights" and the "reserved rights of the States" should be the issue to be presented by the Democratic party in 1852. Mr. Buchanan was defeated for the nomination by the rivalry of leading Northern Democrats, and Franklin Pierce was nominated and elected. Buchanan then accepted the mission to England on condition that he should not be required to remain abroad more than two years—a proviso which was equivalent to an announcement that he meant to be in the field in 1856.

In one of his prefatory chapters Mr. Curtis says that the earlier Democrats of the Middle States had "a strong tendency to the Virginia principles of State rights; but what these were, beyond a general tendency to watch and prevent an undue expansion of the Federal powers, it would be difficult now to say." Few readers of history will share Mr. Curtis's difficulty; but if any had before existed, in 1852 there was none. The Kentucky resolutions of 1798 had become the favorite form of expression among all the Southern extremists, because their phraseology was the most explicit and clear as to the alleged constitutional right of secession. No one knew this better than Buchanan, and he who boasted in 1839, as we have seen, that he had "studied them with care" knew full well how he would

be understood by Southern States'-rights associations when he made the resolutions of '98 his platform. The names of Jefferson and Madison were often used to lure private Democrats in the North to ignorant committal to the doctrine of those resolutions: but not so their leaders. The significant part of the doctrine of States' rights which became the soul of the rebellion was found, not in the declaration that the Constitution gave only specified powers to the Federal Government, but in the sweeping assertion that the several States themselves, in case of alleged violation of such powers, were the "judges, not only of the infraction, but of the mode and measure of redress." No subtlety of sophism has ever been able to rid these words of the whole sweeping doctrine of the disunionists, that, they themselves being the judges of cause, necessity, and policy of secession, the States had each and all the constitutional right to leave the Union when they pleased, and that, once having acted, they were as independent of the Union as if they had never joined it. Mr. Buchanan, as the "careful student" of these resolutions, knew perfectly well that they were so interpreted not only by Southern States'-rights associations, but by all the leading Southern Democrats in 1852. The common judgment of the world is that he accepted them in this sense, and was nominated in 1856 because Davis, Toombs, Mason, Slidell, and the rest of the leading politicians of the South had faith in his sincerity. There is small risk in saying that if his voluminous correspondence with Southern politicians passed unexpurgated into Mr. Curtis's hands, it would not be difficult to find sufficient evidence of this, scanty as are the specimens to which we are treated in this biography.

RECENT WORKS ON ART.

Lectures on Painting, delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy. By Edward Armitage, R.A. London: Trübner & Co. 1883.

Luca Della Robbia, with Other Italian Sculptors. By Leader Scott. [Great Artists Series.] Scribner & Welford. 1883.

Art Work in Gold and Silver: Modern. By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., and Philip H. Delamotte. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1882.

Art Work in Porcelain. By the same. [Handbooks of Practical Art.] Charles Scribner's Sons. 1883.

Human Proportion in Art and Anthropometry: A Lecture delivered at the National Museum, Washington, D.C. By Robert Fletcher. Cambridge: Moses King. 1883.

MR. ARMITAGE'S twelve lectures, delivered to the students of the Royal Academy between the years 1876 and 1882, are diffuse in style and frequently inaccurate in statement. The first lecture is upon "Ancient Costume," and a large portion of it is taken up with conjectural remarks on ancient Jewish dress which contain no information and can be of little use. The second lecture, on "Byzantine and Romanesque Painting," betrays a common misapprehension of the nature of Byzantine art and of the value of its leading principles. The unskilled drawing and the frequent uncouthness of form which are characteristic of it appear to be the only qualities which the author recognizes. Its ordered design, through which subsequent art derives some of the most fundamental principles of the Greeks, is quite ignored. The qualities of Byzantine design not being recognized as identical with those which lie at the root of Greek art—mere skill in graceful and lifelike modelling being, apparently, thought to constitute the highest excellence of the Greek sculptor—Mr. Armitage declares it "hard to believe that these hideous deformities

* By a slip of the pen, Mr. Curtis makes this "Toward the close of General Jackson's Administration" (vol. I., p. 378). A few similar errors have a rather confusing effect on the reader, such as putting the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln "in the spring of 1860" (vol. II., p. 284).

should have descended from ancient Greek sculpture." "But ancient art," he continues, "does not mean the art of Phidias and Praxiteles: it may mean the barbaric [!] sculpture which preceded the advent of these masters"; and he confesses that there is something in the "odious grimace and the stiff draperies of Byzantine figures" which reminds him of this. "A certain traditional arrangement of folds" in Byzantine art he affirms to be derived from late Roman works. We think that a more adequate study of that "taste in ornament" which, as he admits, shows that the Byzantine artists were "not deficient in artistic capabilities," would tend to change his estimate of that great old school which gave us the mosaics of St. Mark and of Ravenna. It is an injustice to students to give them such false notions of one of the most important ancient schools. They should be helped, rather, to see that underlying the most repulsive forms of Byzantine art there are vital principles which it behooves them to appreciate—principles which form the basis of even the most fully-developed design in the Italian schools, and by virtue of which that design is separated by a great gulf from all that is merely picturesque or naturalistic.

In the third lecture, on "Eighteenth-Century Art," Reynolds and Gainsborough are spoken of disparagingly, while, in the author's opinion, Hogarth and Copley are the only English figure-painters of that century whose merit would be acknowledged by an intelligent foreign critic. Contrast with this the judgment of M. Ernest Chesneau, who, in his recent book on English painting, says: "Hogarth est avant tout un peintre moraliste. Reynolds et Gainsborough, au contraire, sont vraiment des peintres." In the next lecture, on "David and his School," these highly conventional painters are characterized as "really great artists," while the truly refined and beautiful English painter Stothard is mentioned with slight praise. In the lecture on "Drawing" are some highly questionable precepts on proportion—as where, on page 119, the student is advised to "make the leg, from the patella downward, somewhat longer than it is in nature." Length of leg, it is added, "gives style and elegance to a figure." There are, however, some good remarks in this discourse on the expression of movement in figures of men and animals. The unsatisfactory character of those positions which have lately been obtained by instantaneous photography is well illustrated. The key to the expression of rapid movement is shown to be in the length of the stride in running, or of the stroke in rowing; and to produce the impression of such movement we must choose the moment when the stride or stroke displays its full reach. If, in the case of running, we choose the moment when one leg is passing the other, our drawing may be equally truthful, but it will convey no impression of rapid movement.

The remarks on color are singularly inadequate. They contain little more than some hints and suggestions regarding the properties of pigments, and their combinations and mutual relations. There is nothing whatever concerning the fundamental principles of coloring in art and nature. The lecture on "Decorative Painting" is equally remarkable for paucity of ideas. It is concerned, from first to last, with materials and processes, rather than with principles, while the lecture on "Finish" treats largely of the employment of models and lay-figures, and other irrelevant matter. In treating of composition, little more than arbitrary rules and personal preferences are given. On page 219 the author says: "A rule which it is well to observe in all decorative work is to avoid cutting off any portion of the figures." Yet the great designers

frequently and freely cut off portions of their figures with admirable effect—as may be seen in the panels of the pulpit of the Baptistry at Pisa, by Niccolo Pisano, in the "Deposition" in San Lorenzo at Florence, by Donatello, and in the works of numerous other sculptors and painters of equal excellence. On page 244 Mr. Armitage speaks against the practice of representing stooping, sitting, or kneeling figures without enough space over their heads to allow them to stand up, and says: "The mannerism of introducing figures too large for the canvas originated probably with the old German masters of the Albert Dürer school. With them, however, it was not a mannerism, but a habit contracted by wood-engraving." But the fact is that this "mannerism" is as old as the art of design itself. It may be enough to cite as instances the Egyptian portrait of Rameses II. in the Louvre, some portions of the Parthenon frieze, and the reliefs for the organ gallery of the Cathedral of Florence by Della Robbia. Finally, on page 245, we have this: "As to the actual dimensions of the figures in historical or 'genre' subjects, there is only one size which I think objectionable, and that is rather smaller than life." The size here objected to is precisely that chosen for their mural paintings with such admirable effect by nearly all the great Florentine designers, from Giotto to Raphael.

The sixth book in the "Great Artists Series" is a sequel to the volume on Ghiberti and Donatello, and other early Italian sculptors, which we noticed some months since. That gave an outline of the rise of Italian sculpture to the schools founded by Ghiberti and Donatello, and this continues the narrative through the 15th and 16th centuries. The work appears careful and accurate as regards the leading biographical facts, and for these it will doubtless prove interesting and useful to the general traveller. There are some good passages embodying observations on the bearing on the arts of the events and conditions of the times treated of, as on p. 90, where, regarding the causes of decline of the schools of sculpture, it is said that it was "partly because imitation had taken the place of inspiration and invention; partly because patronage, instead of being patriotic, as in the early days of the Republic, was private and courtly, the decorations of villas and private palaces failing to call forth the higher nature of artists, as the beautifying of churches and creation of great national works had done, and partly on account of the entire change of thought and aims brought about by the humanistic teaching of the Renaissance." It might be added that the sundering of the arts one from another had much to do with the decline. Among the reflections which force themselves upon the mind in perusing the biographies of Italian artists of the early and central times, is the significant one that these masters were so versatile in genius and in skill. In the majority of cases the same person was at once architect, sculptor, and painter, as well, frequently, as worker in the minor branches of engraving, ornamental metal-work, etc. This forcibly illustrates the fact that all the branches of the fine arts spring from one root, that they are essentially one, and that a true artist, whenever the external conditions favor the free and full development of his faculties, is competent to work equally well in any department of the general field. The history of the arts, too, shows that all departments have prospered in proportion as artists have been thus versatile in practice, and as all the arts have been cultivated together.

As a critic Mr. Scott does not impress us as very discerning. His chief praise for so refined and charming a master of expression as Mino da

Fiesole is that "he seems to have wrought the marble till it became soft under his hands," and of Verrocchio he says that he "was not endowed with, and did not achieve, great excellence in any branch." The frequent and needless use of Italian terms not likely to be generally understood by the English reader, such as *stipiti*, *scarpello*, *steccanti*, *quadringa*, *luceo*, etc., is objectionable, especially in a book intended to be used as a traveller's guide. On p. 101 an illustration is referred to, as on p. 90, which is really on p. 100. The woodcut illustrations are of fair average quality, with exception of the portraits, which are unusually poor.

The chief aim of the "Handbooks of Practical Art" is, according to the editor's note, to bring to the notice of students and amateurs a series of examples, both ancient and modern, of the application of beautiful designs to articles of every-day use, and to the various objects which are frequently employed for purposes of decoration. The aim is a very good one, but it is certainly not well carried out in these two volumes, both of which contain a great many more bad designs than good ones. Indeed, the quality of each book is pretty fairly indicated by its frontispiece, which, in the case of the work on Gold and Silver, represents a coarse modern French design in onyx and enamel, while in that on Porcelain we have a Sèvres vase, in which the severity of Greek form and ornamentation is mechanically copied and associated with a sentimental figure design in modern pictorial treatment. The fact is, that for examples of beautiful art, modern handicraft in gold and silver and in porcelain presents a mostly barren field, from which very little that is worthy of being held up to students and amateurs as models of taste can be gathered, and there is certainly no real profit to be derived from the study of Milan shields, Dresden china, and kindred objects with illustrations of which these books abound. The text in both books is inadequate and superficial. The briefest historical outline is given, but there is no rational elucidation of principles, or any discriminating guidance.

In a pamphlet of thirty-one pages Dr. Fletcher describes the various ancient and modern systems of human proportion, in which some one part of the body is taken as a modulus, and briefly discusses their supposed employment in the fine arts of the past. He then shows that all these systems are fallacious, since there is, in reality, no such relation of any one part of the body to all the other parts, as they assume; but he argues that the new system of anthropometry—which bases its results upon a mean derived from measurements of a vast number of individuals—may be expected to yield a true and serviceable canon of proportion. This system assumes that "there is a perfect human type, varying, to some extent, with sex, age, and race"; and that variations from this type are due to the law of accidental causes. Without undertaking to discuss this point, which involves some very profound considerations, we will say only, that whatever may be the value to science of this system, it can have no more value in the field of art, than the older systems—which is very little, if any; for the artist does not work from formulae, though it may sometimes be subordinately useful for him to be acquainted with them.

History of the Northern Pacific Railroad. By Eugene V. Smalley. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$20, pp. 437, map and illustrations.

THE first of the three parts into which this work is divided corresponds strictly to the title. Part 2 describes the physical features of the country

through which the road passes. Part 3 follows the course of the main line, with its stations, settlements, etc. The industry necessarily bestowed on the historical retrospect cannot readily be appreciated. The narrative begins with the early explorers of the Northwest via the Great Lakes, and the maritime discoverers of the Columbia River and Puget Sound. It then passes to the connecting link, the famous expedition of Lewis and Clarke set on foot by Jefferson during his Presidency, and actually begun just after the completion of the Louisiana Purchase. Like Jefferson, Lewis and Clarke were Southerners, and all unconsciously worked for the ultimate extinction of slavery by broadening the area of freedom. After them the South regarded expansion on that side of the continent only with apprehension and unfriendliness. New England was now to follow up the advantage acquired by a hostile section. A Boston sea-captain had already (in 1792) crossed the bar of the Columbia River; another, still earlier, had first sailed round Vancouver's Island and past the mouth of Puget Sound. The first popular advocacy of a national railroad between the two oceans—"from New York to the Columbia River"—was made (in 1834) by a Massachusetts physician, Samuel Bancroft Barlow. He was not, however, the first to declare the feasibility of such an enterprise, nor does Mr. Smalley make that claim for him, though overlooking the probable original prophet, Caleb Atwater, another native of Massachusetts, in his 'Tour to Prairie du Chien' (1831). That more vigorous champion of the idea, Asa Whitney, likewise may, from his name, be presumed to have had a New England origin. Josiah Perham we know was a native of Maine (while yet a part of Massachusetts), and the first Northern Pacific Railroad Company was organized under his auspices in Boston (in 1864). The real enlistment of capital presently brought a Vermont element into control, and it has ever since been prominent in the affairs of the company. After the accession of Jay Cooke, as after his failure, the Pennsylvanian management became of the first importance. The final alliance of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Oregon system was, again, effected largely by Eastern capital. The solitary settlement of Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia, founded by the German Astor, has at last been connected by rail with the Atlantic seaboard by his countryman, Henry Villard.

We need not attempt to summarize the struggles of the road just completed for existence. It was, after all, fortunate in suffering from the popular reaction against the mode in which the Union and Central Pacific roads had been subsidized by the national Government. Its land aid has been all, and will not be judged an excessive or unwise encouragement. It owed much to Thaddeus Stevens, who reported the first land-grant bill, and who forced the Union Pacific interest, when asking for favors, to support an extension of time for completing the Northern Pacific under its charter. It was the victim of Napoleon III's insane war upon Germany, through the consequent inability to market its bonds abroad at a critical moment. Mr. Smalley shows clearly, however, that failure was inevitable in 1873. The condition of the Northwest was extremely backward and most unpromising, and the extinguishment of the Indian titles to reservations on the Upper Missouri and the Yellowstone, which was not effected till 1880, was indispensable to the success of the road.

Mr. Smalley has accomplished his difficult task with a creditable degree of success. So far as he has been able, he has given biographical sketches of the men most prominent in all the romantic phases of the achievement, and his account of the financial operations may be taken

as absolutely authoritative. For the Lewis and Clarke expedition he might have referred to and profitably consulted Dr. Coues's bibliography.

What Social Classes Owe to Each Other. By William Graham Sumner, Professor of Political and Social Science in Yale College. Harper & Brothers. 1883.

This little book consists in the main of a plea for laissez-faire, which is, being interpreted by the author, minding your own business. Advice of this kind is notoriously hard to give, and we cannot say that Professor Sumner has taken pains to make it palatable. He is evidently of the opinion of the Irish priest who, after having bitterly complained of the brutishness of his parishioners, was asked whether they were unaffected by the preaching of the Gospel, and replied that he was not going to waste the good Gospel on the likes of them. The argument is strong and convincing, but those who have held different opinions from the author's are likely to be convinced against their will. They may be bullied into silence and hammered into submission, but they will not make trustworthy recruits. We consider, however, the fact stated by Professor Sumner, that during the last ten years he has read a great many books and articles by German writers, exalting "the state" as a tutelary genius over us all, to be a sufficient excuse for his asperity, and would by no means convey the impression that his adversaries get worse treatment than they deserve. It is sometimes necessary to break your opponent's skull in order to get access to his brain.

The particular fallacy which this book is intended to explode, is that of regarding the state as something more than the people of which it is composed. Every attempt to remedy a social ill by state interference is an attempt to make some people take care of others. When the evil is the result of bad political institutions, then it may be the duty of one social class to see that these institutions are reformed. But when the evil is due to natural causes, nothing but injustice and mischief can result from compelling those who have escaped it to relieve those who suffer from it. Most of the evils complained of nowadays which the state is urged to remedy, arise from the wickedness and folly of mankind. State relief consists in transferring the punishment from those who have deserved it to those whose virtue and wisdom have exempted them from it. The "forgotten man," the sober, industrious, and prudent workman, has to pay the cost of all the commissions, bureaus, and departments that are so rapidly increasing in number.

It is of course impossible to treat thoroughly such a theme as this within the limits the author has set for himself, and still more so to attempt any detailed criticism within the space at our command. We can only say that society is to a certain extent organized as a protest against the remorselessness of the law of natural selection, and that the argument for laissez faire, to be conclusive, must take account of this fact. We think also that Professor Sumner seriously underestimates the extent to which riches are gained by dishonest practices. Few large fortunes have a perfectly honorable history, and, even where no personal taint attaches to their possessors, they are frequently due to the existence of unjust privileges. It is hardly a satisfactory reply to this to say that the people have created these privileges and have no right to complain of their results. The people are incapable of comprehending the results of their legislation unless educated men like Professor Sumner recognize the duty of labor in the work of political evangelization.

Although we cannot help regarding some of

the author's statements as too sweeping and therefore seriously weakening the force of his argument, yet the conclusions he reaches are substantially unanswerable. If the force now wasted in futile and harmful socialistic schemes were devoted to the improvement of existing institutions, we should all be much better off, and moreover, we should be working in the right direction instead of in the wrong one. As Professor Sumner says, a free man is a sovereign, but a sovereign cannot take "tips." If the state is to do for any class what that class can do for itself—that is, if some of us are to be made to bear the burdens resulting from the idleness and improvidence of others—the independent, self-reliant citizen will have a hard time of it. No more important doctrine than this can well be proclaimed, and our country owes a debt of gratitude to whosoever will proclaim it in the sturdy, straightforward style of this book. We need not despair of the Republic while our young men are fed upon such meat as this. Whether Professor Sumner's pupils adopt his conclusions or not, they cannot fail to be stimulated by his reasoning. To follow him or to differ with him takes strong and clear thinking, and we congratulate not only them, but those whom they will hereafter influence, upon instruction in politics worthy of the importance of the subject.

Studies in Philosophy, Ancient and Modern. By W. L. Courtney. London: Rivingtons. 8vo, pp. 204.

Essays in Philosophical Criticism. Edited by Andrew Seth and R. B. Haldane. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 8vo, pp. 277.

THE two volumes of philosophical essays before us, 'Studies in Philosophy,' by W. L. Courtney, and 'Essays in Philosophical Criticism,' by Professor Seth, Messrs. Haldane, Professor Caird, and half-a-dozen other authors, are interesting as showing the present state of the Kantian Philosophy in England. They seem all to be somewhat affected by the influence of the late Prof. Thomas Hill Green, of Oxford, and an obvious likeness runs through their writings—a tone very different from that of the American students of this school. These Englishmen are not satisfied with vague thought or obscure expression. There is no twaddle about things thinging themselves, and the like. Where our American writers too often adopt a style of prophetic inspiration which asserts and scorns to reason, these Englishmen cautiously explain why they think as they do, and strive to make themselves clear even to those who do not agree with them. This is no small attraction. Abstract thought is at the best difficult enough to pursue without having the additional difficulty of imperfectly intelligible English added to it. The reading public have a right to have the philosophy which is presented to them written in clear, perspicuous, consecutive English, just as they have a right to have the book clearly printed, and the words rightly spelled.

We have called these writers Kantian because they agree in following the general line of investigation opened up by Kant, and which Hegel pursued with greater or less success. They do not attempt a precise reproduction of the work of those philosophers.

"Valuable as may be the history of thought," says Professor Caird, "the literal importation of Kant and Hegel into another country and time would not be possible if it were desirable, or desirable if it were possible. The mere change of time and place, if there were nothing more, implies new questions and a new attitude of mind in those whom the writer addresses, which would make a bare reproduction unmeaning. Moreover, this change of the mental atmosphere and environment is itself part of a development which must affect the doctrine also if it is no

mere dead tradition, but a seed of new intellectual life. Any one who writes about philosophy must have his work judged not by its relation to the intellectual wants of a past generation, but by its power to meet the wants of the present time—wants which arise out of the advance of science, and the new currents of influence which are transforming man's social and religious life."

We have quoted this passage at length because it has such a valuable lesson in it for our own writers. The Kantian philosophy is a tender exotic here in this country. One cannot approach it without entering a hothouse whose overloaded atmosphere betrays the artificial attempt to reproduce thoughts no longer in living relation to our time. These English essays, however, are more practical, treating modern science and history and art and religion from the standpoint of idealistic philosophy. They discuss Spencer's evolution of the social organism, and Darwin's struggle for existence, and the new ethics of positivism, with a real appreciation of their value.

"If," says Mr. Courtney, "we confine ourselves to broad general issues, and ask to which side will tend the future speculations of English psychology, the answer is hardly doubtful. For many reasons it seems likely that the ultimate victory in England will rest with the side which lays its stress on science and experience, . . . [on account of] the constitutional English dislike of subtlety, and its preference for that which affords solid and tangible results. And if this be so, it becomes a matter of some importance to adapt to the newer standpoint some of those practical studies and disciplines which have hitherto been modelled on the older lines. There is little doubt, for instance, that the science of education has been hitherto based on something like the Platonic idea of the soul as a separate and special substance in authority over the body. And the science of ethics, too, has undoubtedly some of the old spiritualistic Adam about it, with its insistence on ideal duty and authoritative conscience and categorical imperatives. Conceptions such as these must either disappear or be vitally transformed in the crucible of experimental ethics."

These essays are analytical and critical, not constructive. And there is in them occasionally a doubt about fundamental ideas and an unwilling obedience to practical considerations that is characteristic of our day. Mr. Courtney's volume is decidedly the more brilliantly written of the two, and gives hopes for excellent future work. Both books are attractively printed.

The Fertilization of Flowers. By Prof. Hermann Müller. Translated and edited by D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. With a preface by Charles Darwin. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1883.

We begin our notice of this book sorrowfully with the announcement of the death of the author, which, as we are at this moment apprised, took place in the Tyrol on the 25th of August—prematurely, we judge: for the earliest of the researches which have made his name illustrious in this new branch of biology was published as late as the year 1869, and the original edition of 'Die Befruchtung der Blumen' appeared in 1873. Moreover, the work now so neatly rendered into English by Mr. Thompson, and enriched by "a large mass of Dr. Hermann Müller's recent observations," carries a saddening reminder in the preface by Darwin, "full of suggestion, full of kindly, appreciative feeling," which was one of the very last of his writings. A crowning merit and advantage of Dr. Müller's work is that he investigated with equal pains-taking and with equal acuteness the mechanism of the flower visiting insects and the progressive development of their adaptations, and of the blossoms visited and benefited. Part 2, on "The Insects which Visit Flowers," with its beautiful illustrations, is therefore of special interest to readers and students in this country; Part 3, taking up the flowers in their natural orders, and enumerating the insects known to visit them, is encyclopedic, and is also capitally illustrated; while Part 4 takes a general retrospect of the various structural features of flowers, tracing their general effects on the life of the plant and the course, if not the causes, of its modifications. At the end there is a very full bibliography, drawn up by the English editor, and revised by the lamented author. The historical introduction lets us know how well Dr. Müller appreciated his countryman Christian Conrad Sprengel, who, in that long-forgotten and lately resuscitated volume which was published just ninety years ago, originated this curious branch of biology. By the equally "rich store of his patient and acute observations and his comprehensive and accurate interpretations," inspired and clarified by the

broader teleological view opened by "the Knight-Darwin law," the lamented author of the present elaborate treatise (covering nearly 700 pages, Svo) has restored the German ascendancy in this interesting line of inquiry, and attained the highest position in it.

A text-book on this subject was much wanted. The way for it has been well prepared in this country, and we expect that this volume will have very many readers.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- A Kempis, T. Of the Imitation of Christ. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.
Alexander, Mrs. The Executor: a Novel. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.
Briggs, R. Steam Heating. D. Van Nostrand. 50 cents.
Brown, Susan A. Mrs. Gilpin's Frugality. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
Bunnett, H. C. A Woman of Honor. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.
Cleare, R. Inchbracken: a Novel. Glasgow: Wilson & McCormick.
Davis, W. F. Saint Indefatigable: Sketch of the Life of Amaranthy Payne Stelle. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 75 cents.
Dixon, D. B. The Machinist's and Steam Engineer's Practical Calculator. D. Van Nostrand.
Eagleston, E. The Hoosier School Boy. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.
Emerson, R. W. Representative Men: Essays. Second series. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.75 each.
Ewing, Juliana H. Blue and Red; or, The Discontented Lobster. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Fisher, G. F. The Grounds of Theistic and Chris- tian Belief. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
Foye, Prof. J. C. Chemical Problems. D. Van Nostrand. 50 cents.
Freeman, A. C. American Declensions. Vol. xli. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.
From Do-Nothing Hall to Happy-Day House. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Fulton, Rev. J. The Laws of Marriage. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Harrison, Prof. J. A., and Sharp, Prof. R. Beowulf: the Fight at Finnburgh. Text and Glossary. Boston: Ginn & Heath.
Hosmer, G. W. The People and Politics; or, The Structure of States and the Significance and Relation of Forms. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$3.
Howells, W. D. A Woman's Reason. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.
Keep, H. P. The Iliad of Homer. Books I.-VI. Boston: John Allan. \$1.50.
Keller, Miss M. C. The Fair Enchantress. T. B. Peterson & Ross. 75 cents.
Kiddle, H. A Text-Book of Phystics. William Wood & Co.
Longley, E. Compend of Phonography. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 25 cents.
Macdonald, G. Donal Grant: a Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Peabody, A. P. Cleero de Officis. With an Introduction and Notes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Porch, Hester Edwards. An Ideal Fanatic. Chicago: Henri A. Sumner & Co. \$1.25.
Schaff, Rev. P. International Revision Commentary. Vol. IV. Gospel according to John. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
Scott, Sir Walter. Waverley. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Ross. 15 cents.
Seudder, H. R. The English Bodley Family. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
Waring, G. E., Jr. Ruby. (Waring's Horse Stories.) Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 10 cents.

Henry Holt & Co.

HAVE JUST READY:

I.

MRS. ALEXANDER'S NEW NOVEL,

The Executor.

16mo. Leisure Hour Series, \$1; Leisure-Moment Series, 35 cents.

II.

Symonds's Italian Byways.

By John Addington Symonds, author of 'Renaissance in Italy.' 12mo, \$1.75.

"Perhaps we shall best praise Mr. Symonds's latest sketches by saying that we have never been so conscious of a keen desire to follow in a traveller's footsteps as while turning over the pleasant pages of 'Italian Byways.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

III.

Mrs. Miller's 'In the Kitchen.'

By Mrs. E. S. Miller. Square Svo, \$2.50. Being a new edition of this very popular and practical cook-book.

To Librarians & Book-Buyers.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND IMPORTERS,

27 and 29 West Twenty-third Street, New York,
25 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London,

GIVE PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION TO

Orders for American or foreign books and periodicals of any description, whether for whole libraries or for single volumes. Importations for public institutions made free of duty. Periodicals and volumes of moderate compass can be mailed direct from their London house to the address of American customers. English and American catalogues are supplied without charge, and any information in regard to books and prices will be promptly given.

Art Students' League of New York.

38 W. FOURTEENTH STREET,

Reopens Monday, October 1, 1883. Instructors: T. W. Dewing, C. V. Turner, Walter Shirlaw, Wm. Sarfain, Wm. M. Chase, J. Hartley, Frederick Dielman. Fine Life Classes, two Painting Classes, two Head Classes, and two Antique Classes. DAILY IN COSTUME CLASSES and Sketch Class, THREE TIMES A WEEK; Composition Class and Lectures on Perspective and Artistic Anatomy. WEEKLY. Circulars furnished on application.

COREA.

A FORBIDDEN LAND; OR, VOYAGES TO COREA.

With full description of the manners, customs, history, etc., of a community of some 16,000,000 people hitherto almost entirely unknown.

By ERNST OPPERT.

Octavo. With Maps and Illustrations. \$2.50.

"A work of rare interest."—*N. Y. Evening Post*.
"Of novel and intricate interest."—*N. Y. Sun*.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

New Catalogue of Old and New Books (No. 68),

Containing many Rare, Valuable, Curious, and Out of the Way Books, in almost every branch of Literature, at very moderate prices, just published by DAVID G. FRANCIS, Dealer in New and Old Books, 17 Astor Place, New York.

My September Special List

Of RARE and CHOICE EDITIONS OF THE BEST BOOKS in their finest state, for the most part personally selected, will be sent (gratis) to any address on application.

ROBERT M. LINDSAY,
828 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

**SCRIBNER & WELFORD'S
NEW BOOKS.**

ITALIAN MASTERS IN GER-

man Galleries: A Critical Essay on the Italian Pictures in the Galleries of Munich, Dresden, Berlin. By Giovanni Morelli. Translated by Louise M. Richter. 12mo, cloth, \$3.60.

ELECTRICITY AND ITS USES.

By J. Munro. With numerous engravings. 16mo, cloth, \$1.40.

* Includes its application to the Electric Light, Telephone, Telegraph, Photophone, Power, Heat, etc.

HENRY IRVING, Actor and Manager: A Critical Study. By William Archer, author of "English Dramatists of To-day." With Portrait. 16mo ("Yellum-Parchment Series"), 40 cents.

DRURY'S Recreative French Gram-

mar. Being in an amusing point of view, it is alike suitable for School, Youth, or the Adult. By E. J. Drury. With numerous humorous woodcuts. 16mo, cloth, 60 cents.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE REIGN

of Queen Anne. Taken from the Original Sources. By John Ashton. A New Edition, with 84 illustrations from Contemporary Prints. 12mo, cloth, \$2.25.

A SPECIAL LARGE-PAPER EDITION OF 100 COPIES, printed expressly for Messrs. Scribner & Welford, each copy numbered and signed by the firm. Net, \$9.

THE LIFE AND TIMES

Prince Charles Stuart, Count of Albany, commonly called the Young Pretender, from the State Papers, and other Sources. By Alex. Charles Ewald. New edition, with portrait. 12mo, cloth, \$2.25.

"Mr. Ewald has examined and made excellent use of a mass of papers regarding the Prince's life which have been lying untouched and unheeded at the Public Record Office. With great care, and by exercising sound judgment as to what was really worth printing, he has selected from the piles of diplomatic dust and rubbish much that helps to give the reader an insight into the character of Charles."—*Spectator*.

MEXICO OF TO-DAY: A Country

with a Great Future, and a Glance at the Prehistoric Remains and Antiquities of the Montezumas. By Thomas Unett Brocklehurst. With map, 17 colored plates, and 37 wood engravings, from sketches by the author. 8vo, cloth, \$7.50.

"His book presents a vivid and truthful account of everything that would interest an intelligent traveller enjoying access to the highest circles of native society, and seizing every opportunity of investigating the habits and life of the various classes of the people. The whole work is completely apropos to the desire for knowledge about Mexico now so urgent, and must meet with a favorable reception."

OUTLINES OF THE LIFE OF

Shakespeare. By J. O. Halliwell Phillips. Third edition (the first edition having been privately printed, and not published). 8vo, 704 pp., cloth, \$3.

(NEARLY READY.)

MONTHLY MAXIMS, Rhymes, and Reasons, to suit the Seasons; and Pictures New, to suit them too. By Robert Dudley. With numerous full-page and other illustrations by the Author, printed in the highest style of Chromo-Lithography. Medium 4to, cloth gilt, \$4.

* This work is printed on the finest Ivory cardboard, linen-hinged, and is illustrated on every page by the author, whose drawings have been reproduced with the utmost fidelity. Excellent adapted for presentation.

SINTRAM AND HIS COMPAN-

IONS. By De La Motte Fouqué. A New Translation, with numerous illustrations by H. Sumner. 12mo, cloth, \$2.

* The above books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of rare and curious second-hand books, and detailed lists of our regular stock, will be sent on application.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD,
No. 745 Broadway, New York.

753-755 Broadway, New York, }
Sept. 20, 1883. }

NOTICE TO TEACHERS & SCHOOL OFFICERS:

The success of Swinton's Readers, just published, has been so marked—more than 250,000 copies having been called for during the past sixty days—that we have been unable to fully keep up with the demand for them, and are compelled to ask the patience of those whose orders remain unfilled. We shall be prepared, in a few days, to supply the books in any required quantity; meantime we can only regret the disappointments and annoyances ensuing through this delay.

Swinton's Readers.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF SCHOOL READING-BOOKS, IN FIVE NUMBERS.

By Professor WILLIAM SWINTON.

IN PRESENTING this new series of school reading-books to the educational public, the publishers believe they are not claiming too much when they say that they are the most carefully edited and most beautiful series of school text-books ever issued from the press.

SWINTON'S READERS are preëminently LANGUAGE READERS. It is the conviction of the author of the books that *the reader is the real focus of school language study*.

The illustrations are by the most eminent American artists: Church, Dielman, Fredericks, Pyle, Harper, White, and others, and were drawn expressly for these books.

I. SWINTON'S PRIMER AND FIRST READER.—In print and script exercises. The

exercises are a specially attractive feature, being white on black, as in blackboard work, the script being the result of careful treatment in securing a practical style of handwriting. Another noticeable feature of this book is the type, which was made for us, and which is unlike any other font of type heretofore cut, in the matter of size and face. Handsomely illustrated, and bound in cloth. One volume; 120 pages.

II. SWINTON'S SECOND READER.—

In print and script exercises. This is also a beautiful book, and commends itself especially for its grading, for the purity and sweetness of its literary form, and for the development of "language work." Illustrated, and bound in cloth. 176 pages.

III. SWINTON'S THIRD READER.—

Presenting many new and original features. Noticeable for the charming series of original lessons entitled "Home Pets," "Bright Examples," and "About Plants." Illustrated, and bound in cloth. 240 pages.

IV. SWINTON'S FOURTH READER.—

A book of choice selections for this important grade, carefully edited and arranged. It contains also many useful and entertaining original lessons, especially on "Useful Knowledge," and "Pictures of American History." Illustrated, and bound in cloth. 384 pages.

V. SWINTON'S FIFTH READER & SPEAKER.—

This book contains abundant exercises in language, reading, recitation, and declamation. An instructive and entertaining original feature is the series of lessons under the title of "Glimpses of Science," presented in the highest form of literary art. Illustrated, and bound in cloth. 480 pages.

Sample pages and full descriptive circulars, by mail, to teachers and educationists.

** A set of the Readers, from the First to the Fifth inclusive, sent to any teacher or educationist on receipt of \$1.75.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
753-755 Broadway, New York.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price 15 cts.; Annual Subscription, \$1.50.

No. 1 ready Monday, Oct. 1.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

The price at which it is issued justifies the belief that it will appeal to a large and varied circle of readers, and an endeavor will be made in the choice and arrangement of its contents to satisfy the tastes of all who are interested in Literature and Art.

By the help of numerous engravings, which will be applied to the illustration of every theme wherein the services of Art can be fitly employed, it is intended to give to the pages of

The English Illustrated Magazine

a wider scope and a more vivid and varied interest than can be attained by the unaided resources of printed text, while at the same time the presence and support of writers of reputation in every branch of Literature and Science will effectively distinguish the new publication from those illustrated periodicals which are exclusively devoted to the study and criticism of art.

The English Illustrated Magazine

is designed for the entertainment of the home, and for the instruction and amusement of young and old; and it will be conducted in the belief that every section of its readers, in whatever direction their tastes and interests may tend, are prepared to demand and to appreciate the best that can be offered to them.

Fiction, in the shape of short stories or longer serials, will always find a place in the pages of

The English Illustrated Magazine,

and Poetry will be admitted as often as it is found possible to secure contributions from acknowledged masters of the craft. The Magazine will also contain studies in History and Biography, and records of Travel, together with descriptive papers on such places in our own Empire and in foreign countries as, by right of natural beauty or the associations of art, have served to make travel memorable. It will treat from time to time of the serious occupations of our modern life, and of its pleasures and amusements, of our National Industries and our National Sports, touching, as the occasion offers, upon all topics, Literary, Artistic, Scientific, and Social, which are of interest to English-speaking peoples throughout the world.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1:

SHY. (Frontispiece.) By L. ALMA TADEMA, R.A. From the Picture in the possession of D. O. Mills, Esq., New York.

FROM THE OLD LAW COURTS TO THE NEW. By F. MAITLAND. With illustrations by H. Furniss, John O'Connor, and A. Morrow.

LES CASQUETTES: a Poem. By ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

THE DORMOUSE AT HOME. By GRANT ALLEN. With illustrations by Chas. Whymper.

ROSSETTI'S INFLUENCE IN ART. By J. COMYN CARR. With illustrations after D. G. Rossetti.

THE SUPERNATURAL EXPERIENCES OF PATSY CONG. By WILLIAM BLACK.

OYSTERS AND THE OYSTER QUESTION. Part I. By Prof. HUXLEY, P.R.S. With illustrations.

THE ARMOURER'S PRENTICES. Chapters I. and II. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
112 Fourth Avenue, New York,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSDEALERS.

